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THREE NATIONS TO RETAIN CONTROL OF DARDANELLES

**British Premier Declares Policy
for Middle East—Government
Aims at Accelerating the Re-
tirement From Persia**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The guardianship of the Dardanelles must remain under the control of the three nations which have accepted the responsibility up to the present, namely, Great Britain, France and Italy, Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons last night, while defending the army supplementary estimates of £39,750,000 presented by Winston S. Churchill, the War Minister.

With regard to Constantinople, it was very difficult to discuss the whole of the position there under present conditions, as there was no doubt that occurrences in Greece add considerably to the difficulties. This country, said the Premier, in conjunction with other countries, had to make up its mind whether it was prepared to restore the guardianship of the Straits to Turkey. It did so, that was inviting the same treachery which proved not merely so perilous to the cause of the Allies, but very nearly disastrous.

Great Britain has made its full contribution toward the guardianship of the Straits. France has got other difficulties, but she is doing her best. Italy, up to the present, has not made her contribution. The guardianship of the Dardanelles is a question of policy which has no reference in the least to the question of whether King Constantine remains in Greece or whether Eleutherios Venizelos remains there. The only conceivable difference it could make would be that the Greek division might be withdrawn and increased responsibility would be cast on the three other powers.

Referring to Persia, the Premier said: "It is part of our definite policy to clear out of Persia." The government has done its best, not merely to clear out of Persia, but to accelerate its retirement. What happened was that the Turks suddenly broke away from everybody, including their allies, the Premier declared, and suddenly developed a great Pan-Asian mania.

German Plans Discarded

Anyone who reads German books, said Mr. Lloyd George, can see how this discarded the plans of the Germans. The Germans wanted the Turks to go to Mesopotamia and Palestine to fight the Allies, but the Turks suddenly forgot all about the war in Europe, forgot all about the Allies, forgot even about the enemies who were at their gate, and said: "This is our chance to start a great Pan-Asian Empire." They thought that if they got to Persia, they could get to Afghanistan and could have attacked India. That was part of their policy, and for that reason a British expedition was sent through Persia to arrest the Turkish advance. It was very successful and prevented a most menacing movement. It was important that it should be known in the East that Great Britain stood by her bond in the Anglo-Persian agreement; but if the other side did not carry out their part, the responsibility would be theirs.

As to Mesopotamia, Great Britain had accepted the mandate, and it was made clear that there were rich deposits of oil there. This would not benefit the British Empire only, but the whole world, and Great Britain should hold the balance quite fairly between all nations. It was the British Government's intention to set up an Arab state in Mesopotamia in accordance with the promise given to the Arabs, and that was now being done.

Repayments to India

Mr. Churchill, in presenting the supplementary estimates, explained that the greatest of all expenditures, making up the large total, consisted of repayments which had to be made to India, for moneys claimed to have been expended by her for stores and supplies during the war. The sum of £10,000,000 had been imposed quite recently for that, in addition to £1,500,000 for locomotives supplied by India. Approximately £18,000,000 was required for expenses in Mesopotamia and Persia; £9,000,000 was for Mesopotamia; approximately £1,000,000 for northwestern Persia; £3,000,000 for East Persia, and the remainder was due to the fact that, although considerable reductions had been effected in Palestine and Constantinople, they were not so large as the government had hoped when the original estimate was presented.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Townshend made his maiden speech, in which he formed the House that when he came here from Turkey two years ago, he had brought the Turks out of the war for months before they had ceased active operations, and he therefore flattered himself that he saved millions of money and thousands of men.

Advocates Holding Basra

He advocated holding only the Province of Basra, in Mesopotamia, instead of occupying the entire country. This, he stated, could be done with one division, or perhaps with an additional brigade he would feel absolutely secure. If he had had the 70,000 troops spoken of by Mr. Churchill as being

in the East, he could conquer half of Asia. If he had had that number of troops in the East instead of his poor little force of 13,000, only the Black Sea would have stopped them.

The committee divided on Mr. Asquith's motion to reduce the vote by £1,000,000. The result was: for the reduction, 82; against, 186; majority against the reduction, 104. The supplementary vote was then agreed to.

Syria Boundary Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Details of the agreement between the British and French governments in respect to the boundary between Palestine and Syria will be published within a short period, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters. The general basis of settlement has already been arrived at, and geographical factors will be a paramount consideration in the discussion of details. Two commissions of experts, the British working in London, the French in Paris, are now sitting, and their aim is to find that boundary which will insure justice being done to both countries in regard to the natural resources, including water supply.

NEW MOVE TO SAVE NATIONAL PARKS

**Bill Reported Favorably to the
Senate Withdraws Their Re-
sources From Jurisdiction of
the Federal Power Commission**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is now confidently expected that the national parks and monuments of the United States will be rendered immune from the exploitation of their water-power resources. In consequence, largely, of representations recently made by John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, the Senate Commerce Committee, which had charge of water-power legislation, yesterday reported favorably to the United States Senate a bill which completely withdraws from the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission the resources of the national parks and monuments.

As a result of the bill, which amends the Water-Power Act of last session, Congress alone shall have jurisdiction over the power resources of the national parks and monuments. In other words, the Federal Power Commission created under the act of last year, shall have no authority to grant to private interests or corporations permits to operate in the national parks.

Congress to Decide

Every project for development must pass the gauntlet of Congress, thus assuring the matter a degree of publicity which would not be possible if the parks were left in the administration of the power commission.

The amendment reported to the Senate was drafted by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce. Mr. Jones said that he drafted the bill as a result of a conference with the Secretary of the Interior, who put forward the view that Congress should retain jurisdiction because of the importance of not taking any chances on possible interference with the natural beauties of the parks and monuments.

Senator Jones, while he was not at all averse to making assurance doubly sure, expressed the belief that the powers granted the Federal Power Commission were ample for the protection of the national parks, as every development project requires that a permit be secured after a complete declaration of the character and extent of the development.

"I do not believe," said Senator Jones, "that any harm has been done. My own belief was that the commission could give the necessary protection. I still believe it could. Judge Payne thought it better that there be a withdrawal. This is provided for in the bill."

Text of the Bill

The text of the bill follows: "Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that hereafter no permit, license, lease or authorization for dams, conduits, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines or other works for storage or carriage of water, or for the development, transmission, or utilization of power, within the limits of any national park or national monument shall be granted or made without specific authority of Congress, and so much of the Act of Congress approved June 10, 1920, entitled 'An Act to create a Federal Power Commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal Section 18 of the River and Harbor Appropriation Act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes,' approved June 10, 1920, as authorizes licensing such uses of national parks and national monuments, is hereby repealed."

VOTE ON RAPALLO TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Senate on Wednesday rejected a motion by Senator Taft in favor of suspending the Rapallo Treaty until its ratification by the Jugo-Slav constituent assembly.

LABOR CAMPAIGN FOR IRISH PEACE

**Subsequent to Statement of Labor
Delegates to Ireland, National
Movement for Permanent
Settlement Will Be Instituted**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Premier states, in reference to the attempts at reconciliation with Ireland, that he trusts that, as the outcome of the activities of all men of peace and good-will, the policy of those who seek to attain political ends by violence and intimidation will be finally abandoned and the people of Ireland will be free to return to constitutional methods by which alone rightful aspirations can be attained. The Premier heartily joins in hoping that "the coming season of Christmas will lessen the passions which are producing the present hideous and un-Christian strife, and so pave the way for discussions with the elected representatives of the Irish people, which are essential to remove the age-long misunderstandings which still estrange the two peoples, whose partnership is essential to one another and to civilization."

No outward indication of progress in the bringing together of elected representatives of the Irish people is yet apparent, and incidents continue to occur which do not tend to make the atmosphere less embittered. Canon Magner, the parish priest of Dunmurry, was shot on Wednesday on Ballinacorney road, in a district where 15 auxiliaries were recently killed, while trying, it is alleged, to intervene with an auxiliary Royal Irish Constabulary patrol on behalf of a civilian named Crowley, who was being detained. Crowley is also stated to have been shot.

Responsibility for the widespread damage in Cork on Saturday is not yet fixed, but Maj.-Gen. Sir E. P. Strickland, commanding the sixth division, is holding a public inquiry on Saturday next. All persons able and willing to give evidence are invited to communicate with the military authorities. Their names will not be published in the press.

The report of the Labor commission of inquiry, which has now returned from Ireland, will be presented to a special Labor Party conference, called for December 29 in London, when a national campaign will be inaugurated on the Irish question with a view to permanent settlement on lines formulated by the Irish Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress. This policy was outlined in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, published on November 20.

Mr. de Valera May Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—If granted a safe conduct, Eamon de Valera might consider going to England to confer with Mr. Lloyd George, according to Harry Boland, Mr. de Valera's secretary, who says Mr. de Valera is now in this country, although he checked out of his quarters in Hotel Waldorf-Astoria a week ago. There has been some speculation as to whether Mr. de Valera is not already on his way to England. Customs officials and shipping men claim ignorance of his leaving, and Mr. Boland will not say just where he is in this country.

ONTARIO PLANS AID FOR UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—Realizing the seriousness of the unemployment situation in Ontario and the prevailing distress, the Ontario Provincial Government is likely to supplement to an equal extent any sum of money which a municipality may vote toward providing temporary relief. This hint was dropped by the Hon. E. C. Drury, the Premier, at a round-table conference of representatives of manufacturing, banking, financial, commercial, Labor and soldier organizations at the Parliament buildings on Wednesday. Drury pressed the manufacturers' representatives to see if they would come forward with a suggestion of a reduction in prices and the manufacturers said such action on their part would spell disaster. In order to find employment for men now out of work, the government proposes to clear the land adjoining the railway tracks in Northern Ontario to a depth of half a mile on each side of the track.

Further, the government is to at once start work on an extension of 25 miles on the government-owned Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. North of Cochrane, the Minister of Agriculture stated that his department could find employment for 1000 men on farms in Ontario, but these men would have to accept comparatively low wages. The unemployment situation is becoming very serious. It is estimated that there are at least 30,000 men out of work in Toronto alone.

PAYMENT POSTPONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—The payment of 35,000,000 francs of the loan to France, which would fall due shortly, has been postponed until January 29.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOTEL PROFITEERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Over 100 leading Berlin hotel restaurants will close tomorrow and hotel proprietors threaten to close all restaurants and eating houses throughout Germany if the government does not modify the food rationing system, thereby enabling them to prepare meals for guests without police intervention. Fortunately, the government, supported by public opinion and disturbed by the complaint of American and British social workers here against the proprietors, who have permitted an abundance of milk being used in luxurious restaurants, while German children had to go without, seems decided to insist that hotel proprietors should not exceed the rations in regard to milk, flour, butter, and sugar.

It is pointed out by the government, moreover, that, as meat, vegetables, flour, and margarine are not rationed, there is no reason why restaurants should be closed. The display of the government's energy gives satisfaction to all Germans except a small class of profiteers. The hotel and restaurant staffs, while calling for immediate reopening of the closed premises and continuance of business, without breaking the food regulations, urge the government to cease its campaign against the hotels and to turn its attention to the country landlords and big farmers, whom they accuse of being worse food profiteers.

BRITISH VIEWS OF GREEK SITUATION

**King Constantine, It Is Said,
Faces Dilemma of Carrying
Out Demobilization Promises
and Maintaining New Territory**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—King Constantine is expected to arrive at the Piræus on Sunday, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in British official quarters, and much activity is anticipated as a result in allied diplomatic circles in the near future. There are indications, the informant declared, that George Rallis, the Premier, has realized the serious effect that would follow the permanent withdrawal of allied financial help from Greece and had privately advised Constantine not to return to Greece. The report that Dr. George Streit and King Constantine's aide-de-camp, who are not in favor with the Allies, have remained at Lucerne, is regarded as, at any rate, one proof that Mr. Rallis, making a virtue of necessity, desires to meet in part the allied wishes.

Nevertheless, Constantine is returning because, in the British view, the Greek people, having thrown over one hero for another, must be pacified with the sight of him, but, in the very fickleness which has been the cause of Constantine's return lies the danger of his position. Constantine is on the horns of a dilemma. First he is faced with the necessity of carrying out the demobilization promises made on his behalf by the Pro-Constantinians at the recent elections. If those promises are not fulfilled, it is likely that the sudden popularity of Constantine may just as suddenly evaporate, assisted by the effects on Greek trade of the withdrawal of allied financial assistance.

On the other hand, while it is admitted that the domestic policy of Mr. Venizelos was intensely unpopular, yet, in the British view, the Greek nation has taken a pride in the accession of the territory that has come to it as a result of Mr. Venizelos' foreign policy, and anything that tended to impair those results would be visited with disapproval from the masses of the people.

Constantine is faced with the task of preserving the Greek Empire as it stands, while at the same time releasing the Greek forces charged with its protection. This may prove to be an impossible task, and may lead to an early abdication in favor of Prince George. In the event of the latter's accession to the Greek throne, the return of Mr. Venizelos to Greece as the savior of the country would be a possibility.

That far-sighted and patriotic statesman is not by any means eclipsed in British official opinion, and the kaleidoscopic nature of Greek politics renders his return to power and responsibility much more possible than it might be in the case of a less volatile people.

Greek Monarch's Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Before leaving Venice on Wednesday, King Constantine, in an interview with a correspondent of the "Tribuna," declared that he would not abdicate because his abdication would be followed by civil war in Greece. He said that he was ready to place himself at the head of his troops in Asia Minor, but, for the moment, he would devote himself to restoring internal peace in Greece.

SOVIET AGENT IS ORDERED DEPORTED

**William B. Wilson, Secretary of
Labor, Finds L. C. A. K.
Martens to Be Representative
of a Foe of Government**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Deportation to Russia is the recommendation of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, in the case of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative of the Soviet Government in this country, in his decision made public yesterday. The ruling is based solely upon Mr. Martens' connection with the Soviet Government on the assumption that the government favors the overthrow of the Government of the United States. An appeal to the courts from the Secretary's ruling is expected.

The case has been in progress since January 2 of this year. Mr. Martens has been in the custody of the Department of Labor since March 29. Before that time he was in the custody of a Senate committee investigating Bolshevist propaganda. Testimony has been taken on a number of occasions, and final arguments were made on December 7.

Official Findings

In summing up the case, the Secretary wrote:

"There is no evidence to show that Martens has personally made any direct statement of a belief in the use of force or violence to overthrow the United States, nor is there any evidence that he has ever distributed or caused to be distributed any literature containing any propaganda of that character, except the evidence to the effect that he attended meetings where revolutionary sentiments were expressed, employed people in his office who had been convicted under the Espionage Act, avowed his belief in the Third International, published a statement ending with the words, 'Long Live the Third International,' and that secret couriers passed between a representative of the Soviet Government in Sweden and members of his official staff, bringing to them diamonds and documents in violation of the laws and passport regulations of the United States."

"Martens asserts that he is a revolutionist, has always been a revolutionist, but by that he meant a Russian revolutionist, and that he never touched upon international conditions of America. He has been absent from Russia since 1899, a date long before the Russian Communist Party or the Third International were organized. He could not have presented himself physically for admission to the Russian Communist Party, and there is no evidence to show that he has ever been otherwise admitted, or that he is connected with any organization affiliated with the Third International, other than the fact that he is an official of the Soviet Government. It is therefore concluded that he is not a member of or affiliated with the Russian Communist Party or the Third International."

A Foe of the Government

"That he is an official of the Soviet Government of Russia is not controverted. The Soviet Government conducts a propaganda in the United States for the purpose of creating an insurrection to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence, as has already been pointed out. It is further shown that Lenin has proposed to withdraw the propaganda in turn for political and commercial recognition and intercourse between Russia and the United States. If there was no improper propaganda being conducted, there would be nothing to withdraw.

"Martens is an official of, and therefore a member of or affiliated with the Soviet Government, an organization

that entertains a belief in, teaches or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, and this fact, taken in conjunction with his expressed belief in and approval of the Third International, proves that he believes in the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States.

Must Go to Russia

"The question of whether Martens is a Russian or German citizen does not affect the consideration of his presence in the United States in violation of law. For the purposes of the immigration laws, his citizenship only relates to the country to which he shall be deported, and for that purpose it is held that he is a citizen of Russia."

"It is therefore decided that Ludwig C. A. K. Martens is an alien, a citizen of Russia, and that he entertains a belief in and is a member of or affiliated with an organization that entertains a belief in, teaches or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, and the Commissioner-General of Immigration is hereby directed to take the said Ludwig C. A. K. Martens into custody and deport him to Russia at the expense of the Government of the United States."

"It is further directed that he shall be treated with the utmost courtesy and given the best available accommodations in transit."

BRUSSELS FINANCE CONFERENCE BEGINS

**French Delegates Instructed to
Urg Establishment of Ger-
man Debt Within Four
Months, According to Treaty**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The effort to postpone the settlement of the German debt for three years, recorded in The Christian Science Monitor, has provoked a speedy reply. It is necessary that the debt shall be established at once, that is to say within four months, according to the Treaty, declared the diplomats, who succeeded in having instructions in this sense given to the French representatives at the Brussels conference which opened today.

"Pertinax" of the "Echo de Paris," on their behalf, raises a protest against the attempt to render the meeting with the Germans nugatory. The need for positive results is emphasized. Not only is three years' delay contrary to the explicit text of the Treaty, but it is regarded as of primordial importance for France that the question should be settled. It is not only the economic aspect of the problem which cries out for solution, but the political aspect is even more vital.

It weighs heavily on the French relations with the United States and England. American and English statesmen have continually requested France to furnish a clear statement of her claims. Further delay is dangerous to French interests. The longer the time that is allowed to pass the less likely is an accord between the Allies for recovery of debt. It will be seen how divided is French opinion, and how uncertain it is that notable results will come from the Brussels conference. The main subject to be considered at Brussels is the German capacity of payment. There is on the whole a much greater tendency on the part of France to listen to reasonable propositions if they are made, than there was some time ago.

NORWAY'S STRIKE ENDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Thursday)—A ballot has been taken of the Norwegian railwaymen's union with the result that 5423 votes were given in favor of resumption of work, and 2820 against. The executive accordingly declared the strike at an end.

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STATUTE IS HELD NOT TO SUPPORT WOOLWINE STAND

**"Medical Attendance" Required
by California Code for Chil-
dren Interpreted to Mean
Any Treatment That Is Legal**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—According to prominent attorneys, it is extremely doubtful if Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney of Los Angeles County, will be able successfully to maintain before the courts his interpretation of Section 270 of the penal code, which he threatens to invoke against parents whose children pass away while under Christian Science treatment without medical attendance. His purpose has been announced in a letter sent by him to the Los Angeles County Medical Association.

Capt. C. A. S. Frost, a prominent attorney of San Francisco, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, explained the law as follows:

"A parent of a minor child who willfully omits, without lawful excuse, to furnish necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical attendance for his child is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the county jail, not exceeding two years, or by fine not exceeding \$1000, or by both. This section was enacted in 1872 in substantially the present form, amendments in 1901, 1905, 1909 and 1917 tending to emphasize the duty of the parent to provide for his child," said Captain Frost.

Gist Is Failure to Provide

"The gist of the offense is the failure to provide. The statute has been cited many times in divorce and maintenance actions and has also been made the basis of criminal prosecution; but the gravamen of the charge is that the parent is delinquent in providing necessities for his child."

"The statute does not provide that any particular kind of 'food' or weight or quality of 'clothing' or character of 'shelter' must be provided and it would be contrary to accepted canons of construction to deduce that the necessary 'medical attendance' which the parent is required to 'furnish' for his child must be any particular kind of medical attendance or requires the furnishing of a practitioner of any particular school of medicine or the furnishing of any certain designated drugs or of drugs, necessarily, at all; because of the fact that, as well as as drugging practitioners are recognized under the laws of the State of California, as is also the practice of Christian Science. The whole purpose of the statute is merely to enforce the duty of a parent to attend to the needs and wants of his child generally, and if anything more were necessary to indicate this than what has already been stated, it will be sufficient to point out that the amendment of 1917 conferred jurisdiction over offenses under Section 270 upon the Superior Court sitting as a juvenile court."

Words Used in General Sense

"The words 'food, clothing, shelter or medical attendance' in the statute, are therefore used, and are to be construed in their general and not in any restricted sense. In this general sense the term medicine embraces 'the healing art, the science of the preservation of health and of treating diseases for the purposes of cure,' (Standard Dictionary.)"

"The issue raised by a prosecution under Section 270 of one who had furnished treatment by prayer to his child, and who was charged with having failed to furnish necessary 'medical attendance' to such child, would necessarily be upon the healing power of treatment by prayer; because if treatment by prayer heals, such treatment is 'medical attendance' within the meaning of the statute in question, and it would be as futile for the district attorney to attempt to bolster up his case by showing that one passed on under such treatment, as it would be for him to attempt to show that the services of an ordinary drugging doctor of the regular school, when furnished in a similar case, did not constitute furnishing 'medical attendance' because the patient died in a particular case."

Right to Any Mode of Healing

Marshall Stimson, attorney of Los Angeles, has this to say regarding the interpretation of this section of the penal code:

"The statute has never been given judicial interpretation. The test would come on the question whether utilizing Christian Science would be regarded as a lawful excuse or whether healing through Christian Science or other drugless healing would be interpreted by the court as medical attendance. It is my opinion that the statute cannot take from the parent his constitutional right to utilize any mode of healing he sees fit, and further, that in view of the state law which allows treatment of sickness by prayer the statute quoted would not be violated by a parent who has resorted to Christian Science or other drugless remedy."

It is claimed that Mr. Woolwine's action in which he has threatened prosecution



Wurze Takes a Furnished Apartment

Wurze has always had views upon the decorating, furnishing, and appurtenances of his rooms, and I had anticipated the severe trial it would be to him when for the space of six months he had to live with the furniture of other people about him. His method of coming to a decision as to which of the six answers to his advertisement he would choose was novel, as those who have heard more of him will have been led to expect. We were sitting in Lincoln's Inn Fields watching two children catch the leaves in their erratic flight toward the asphalt path. "You must know," Wurze said, "that I find it impossible to be myself, as the saying goes, save among the various objects which I have collected to form part of that vague thing I call 'home.' As my sister proposes to occupy my rooms with her family for at least half a year, I am in immediate need of being for a term someone else than myself. It is with this in view that I must adjudicate between these rooms which have been offered to me." A wild noise proclaimed that a leaf had actually been caught.

"I must confess," Wurze went on, "that the idea of living in furnished rooms has been repugnant to me, but I have resolved to rid the necessity of its being by adopting the mode of life of the lawful occupant rather than my own, in so far as I can reconstruct it from what he has left behind him. With this object I will begin by discarding Mrs. Higgins and Miss Smythe; they are in the habit of 'letting' and from their handwriting I can guess that their gentlemen do not stay long. I have no liking for composite photographs or composite persons, and therefore I will confine myself to the other four, who are, like myself, not 'in the habit' but forced to leave their trappings to others for a period. We will begin with the man who has blotted his signature, though I fear that this fact will mean that he is not as methodical as I would like; he may be so uniteritary in his environment that I should be forced to stop writing while I was being him, a course which I should deplore."

We took a bus to the door of this house; it was one of the new type of bus with seats facing the front, which Wurze regarded as a good omen, "for," he said, "it is more likely that road will come in a cause which is faced, rather than approached in a crab-like manner."

However, we were not destined to succeed at the first attempt, owing to the behavior of the caretaker. The rooms were well enough, and Wurze expressed himself favorably to their plan.

"You see," he said, "there is a writing desk which would be invaluable to me."

"Yes," said the caretaker, who was sufficiently like her kind to be communicative when occasion served, "Mr. Syme is in the insurance and writes a lot of his time."

Wurze drew himself up, and, sighing deeply, murmured, "Madam, what you tell me makes it unnecessary that your time be further occupied by us; had I not known the reason for this gentleman's desk I could have believed him a writer of excellent tales like those of Sir James Barrie or Mr. H. G. Wells, but I cannot allow myself to go into the insurance business for even so short a time as six months."

The caretaker appealed to me silently but I could not help her, and we left her wondering for the rest of her life how she had escaped a worse thing at our hands.

Mr. Roche, whose flat we visited next, lived in West Kensington; there were pampas grass in the corner, two little domes of glass containing shells and an anti-macassar upon each chair.

"I could not live up to this gentleman," Wurze said, when he had taken in his surroundings; "I should require a wife dressed in a black bodice cut full in the sleeves; and" he continued, turning to the new caretaker, "I am a bachelor."

This caretaker was, I think, anxious above all things to obtain a tenant, and she must have heard only part of my friend's remarks for her reply was that she was used to bachelors, as Mr. Roche was himself unmarried. Wurze became very solemn and placing one hand upon the good woman's shoulder he said to her: "To warn you would be to lay myself open to a charge of slander, but let me tell you, that in my varied acquaintance with the world I have never yet found pampas grass and shells under glass without a lady with garments such as I have described, and a man who has these goods, and yet pretends to be a bachelor," his voice became more solemn than ever, "has very good reasons for his conduct." I forget what answer the astonished woman gave us, but it ended with the assumption that we might think it over and then let her know, and the statement that there was a good bed room.

The third attempt began well: the rooms were clean and with little of the usual offensive ornament and design for whose ugliness we pay so dear. The fireplace even was harmless; instead of the usual score or so of designs each mutually destructive, wrought in iron, or upon tiles and marble, there was a hearth of plain red brick. There were also two shelves upon which rested a dozen or more books: it was at once evident that the answer to our quest lay in

the character of these, for Wurze composed himself to studying them while I asked a number of questions of the third of our caretaker friends. With the effrontery of a connoisseur I asked the selfsame questions that I had been almost too timid to ask at the beginning of the day, and our mutual esteem was advancing when Wurze joined us with a volume in his hand.

"I have here," he said, "a book which is in itself one of the most unknown of the library: it is entitled 'A Ready Method of Remembering the Dates of the Kings of Judah and Israel'; you have a code, whereby each number is assigned a letter or two, and out of these you make up words which help to establish the dates within your mind. Allow me to give an example. On page 60 I read, 'the date of King Uzzah makes the words "a gay leek"; we have only to remember that Uzzah was a warlike king, if he had been less warlike he would have devoted more time to the study of the arts of peace, including agriculture, and might have cultivated among other things "a gay leek." No! Wurze went on, "a man who is going to the trouble of remembering all that he should forget the date of a Hebrew king, would never fail to know the actual date of the month on which he was living at the moment, and that I cannot bring myself to do. There are footprints in which I may not follow."

Once more in the open, Wurze said, "Well, our quest is ended." "How so?" I replied, feeling a little vexed at my friend's method of rendering it apparently interminable. "Why?" said Wurze, "we have but one set of rooms left and you can hardly suppose that I shall allow myself for the next six months to be positively nobody. I must take the only opportunity of being somebody that remains and I need only write the necessary acceptance, to settle all."

"Without even seeing them," I cried. "Decidedly," there is no alternative."

TO FLOOD THE KALAHARI

For several years Prof. E. H. L. Schwarz, who occupies the chair of geology in Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, has advocated, in face of ridicule and opposition, a scheme for rewatering the Kalahari and thereby, as he hopes, saving South Africa from gradual desiccation.

Africa, Professor Schwarz believes, is literally going dry, and the process is perceptible. He recalls that when Oswell and Livingstone visited Lake Ngami in the middle of last century they found a noble sheet of water which has now disappeared; indeed, natives who have settled on the lake bed have had to dig 25 feet to find water. Elsewhere in the Kalahari the course of old waterways can still be traced; and when, during the war, a South African force crossed the Kalahari to take part in the operation against German South West Africa, they journeyed for days through forests withered for lack of water.

Is this desiccation local, or has it a larger significance? Professor Schwarz says that it is part of a continental process, as a result of which the supplies of water in the interior are being tapped and drained into the ocean with increasingly injurious effect on the climate of the interior. What he wants is to put back the hands of the clock of time by stopping the leakage and restoring the old conditions in the Kalahari. He proposes that two weirs should be erected: one on the Chobe River, near where it flows into the Zambezi, above the Victoria Falls, and one above the cataracts of the Cunene River, which divides the South West Africa Protectorate from Portuguese West Africa. By damming back the waters of these two rivers he believes that the old streams and lakes of the Kalahari can be reestablished, and that the climate of the whole of South Africa will become more humid and the rainfall more regular.

Professor Schwarz has captured the imagination of the farmers in South Africa. They would like to see the experiment tried; but official and scientific opinion is generally against him. At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, which Professor Schwarz addressed recently, the opposition was voiced by F. E. Kantback, Director of Irrigation for the Union of South Africa. Mr. Kantback, who was on the Cunene a few months ago, taking part in a boundary delimitation commission, says that from an engineering point of view the proposed dam is impracticable; and in any case he does not think it would have the desired effect. In his opinion, the streams which used to find their way into the Kalahari have been diverted, not so much by head-stream erosion of the coastal rivers, as by the silting up of their courses.

Dr. Gold of the British Meteorological Office was also doubtful of the effect of Professor Schwarz's schemes. He admitted that if the Kalahari lakes could be reestablished they would have some effect on the climate, but not, he thinks, to the extent anticipated by Professor Schwarz. On the other hand, Dr. J. W. Evans thinks that the professor is right in theory, and while recognizing the force of Mr. Kantback's practical objections, he sympathizes with the farmers who would like the scheme tested. There is no doubt that droughts are a serious problem in South Africa. Recently the union government has appointed a commission to suggest remedial measures in the districts where the farmers suffer most from recurrent bad years.

MISSISSIPPI FIDDLERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

All the old familiar tunes, the kind which make you crinkle with laughter, the kind which the first fiddler, strapped across the Alleghenies, or came down in flatboats on the Mississippi River played in their log cabins in the Mississippi wilderness, came to life again at the little village of Forest, Mississippi, late in November, when the annual fiddlers' contest was held. The "country co'thause" was thrown open for the occasion, a blazing log fire warming and lighting its largest room, and hundreds of men, women and children, some of whom had ridden on horseback or behind long rangy mules for more than a score of miles that day, gathered to hear their favorite music in their favorite way.

No "stuck-up" city violinists were there, but they were masters of "Turkey in the Straw," "The Fiddle and the Bow," "Prairie Girl," "Hog Eye," and all the other old tunes that set boys' and girls' feet to tapping before jazz anchored their feet and set their shoulders going.

Long before dark they began to arrive, fiddlers lean and fat, some with their beloved instruments in cases, some in burlap bags, and some uncovered, tied to the horns of their saddles, or riding on the seat of the old buckboard, beside their owners. Before the "clock" of the great room on the "co'thause" was filled with the protesting walls of the fiddles, being tuned up, in front of the great fireplace, where cypress trunks, rolled against a huge oak "backlog" furnished both light and heat. Outside, it was cold, with a misty, penetrating rain falling steadily, seemingly to shut out the world beyond the glow of the fire, and to accentuate the characteristic faces of the judges, some of whom had officiated at similar "fiddles" for more than 30 years, and could recall the days when awarding the prizes for such a contest was a real job, because more than a 100 fiddlers took part, and the battle of music lasted for two or three nights.

The audience was varied. There were men and women, in hickory shirts and calico dresses, the women wearing boys' overcoats, and the men in the long black coats once the prerogative of the southern congressmen and colonels. There were younger men and younger women, and even boys and girls, with some children in arms, while the contesting fiddlers, not more than a dozen in all, sat in homemade, cane-bottomed chairs flanking the fireplace on either side and leaving the open space in front of the fireplace and of the judges' stand open for the contest. When all the crowd had got settled, and the patch of black with glittering white spots for teeth and eyeballs, which showed where a few Negroes were gathered in the further shadows had ceased chattering, the fiddlers finished their tuning up. Then W. L. Norton, Scott County's representative in the "fiddle" stepped forward and opened the contest with "Cannon Ball," running rapidly from that into "Prairie Girl," "Fiddle and Bow," and "Hog Eye," all handed down from father to son, and probably unobtainable as written music.

Norton's right foot patted so loudly that sometimes it drowned the notes of the violin, an instrument almost black with age, which he afterward said had been given him by his father 35 years ago, having come to him from his father—totaling an age of more than a century. Norton's bow, a woolen shirt, open at the neck, topped a pair of buttoned overalls, held up by homemade suspenders, which seemed likely to break every time he swayed to his own lively music. As he played one could hear the "pat, pat" of feet all over the house, keeping time with the melody.

Indeed, fiddles and feet went together all the evening. Somewhere in the back of the room, a man began to dance.

"Bring him up front," cried the crowd, but the dancer declined and dropped into his seat.

Then Edwin Algernon Hedgewood came forward, his bow moving on the strings as he rose from his seat. He played the same pieces that Norton had played, and the crowd's feet in the continually increasing "patting" all over the house. Finally, one of the Negroes could stand it no longer.

"Listen to dat white man," he squealed, and broke out dancing on the crowded floor. He was suppressed, but his ringing laughter continued all evening.

Then came Will Myers, who began playing in a chair, but, overcome by the fire of his own music, soon leaped to his feet, and began, first to pat time, and then to dance. Other fiddlers followed rapidly. Boss Farmer, who keeps the little hotel in Forest, played "Get By" and "Blue Hawk," and was rewarded with cries of "Chicken in the Bread Tray," and had to play that before they would let him go. He was not a contestant, and his playing was merely by way of furnishing his part of the entertainment. After he finished playing "Pretty Mary Ann," an old, old Irish fiddling song, with interruptions by the voice, a piece brought to the United States by some of the first Virginia colonists, and transplanted to Mississippi more than a century ago.

J. C. Ober brought in a bit of the modern world when he played "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles," but it was not enthusiastically received, and he turned to "Leather Breeches" to win back the favor of the crowd. After that he played "Turkey in the Straw," and they demanded it again. Matt, another one of the Hedgewood "boys," nearly broke up the meeting with his playing of "Where Is My Little Dog Gone?" and "The Arkansas Traveler." S. S. Mills, the left-handed veteran from Scott County, played "Soldier's Joy," a relic of the Civil War, and "Dixie."

By this time, the crowd had tired

of plain music, and began to shout for the straw-beaters. "Give us the straw-beaters," they cried, and so one of the fiddlers seated himself in a chair, with another chair close by, in which sat his partner, the straw-beater, equipped with a long, strong, wheat straw, with which he would strike the strings of the violin, in time with the music as the fiddler played. This produced sounds like a small orchestra, with a very fancy trap-drummer. The straw-beaters were greeted with the greatest applause of the evening, and in the midst of their contest, Will Myers sprang to his feet and gave a lithe and limber exhibition of fancy dancing of years gone by. His head bobbed in the light from the flickering cypress logs, and his feet padded on the floor with vim and vigor.

This display won the dancing prize for Myers, and Ober took the prize as the best fiddler in Scott County. To show their appreciation of their prizes, Ober played "Silver Threads Among the Gold," and "Home, Sweet Home," while Myers danced both of them. And the "Scott County Fiddle" was over.

A JOKE, MUSICALLY EXPRESSED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Musical jokes are no great novelty. The real joke, of course, are musically funny. And almost in that class is a parody on "The Prayer of Thanksgiving," which was sung the other evening, in Boston, at an impromptu celebration by the Harvard Alumni Chorus at one of its rehearsals.

Wishing to show appreciation for the friendly support given by the president of the organization, Edward S. Dodge of Cambridge, the chorus, through a committee, had arranged to give him a silver pitcher. When the time came, the committee, as a preliminary, called on the chorus to express its purpose by singing a few verses which had been specially written by Mark A. DeWolfe Howe.

Now the chorus has often sung the "Prayer of Thanksgiving" in public. The members have been trained to sing it in sonorous unison, with due attention to the piano effect of the opening stanza, the mezzo forte of the second, rising to the full fortissimo of the last. When therefore, printed slips were passed about, bearing Mr. Howe's words perfectly fitted to the well-known tune of the old Netherlands hymn, the members, though taken by surprise as to this part of the program, rose to the occasion, and, guided by Malcolm Lang, the gifted son of a gifted father (B. J. Lang), they rolled out the following with fine effect:

Piano, each man, oh, sing ever so gently—
Still be our approach to this festive rite.

Less violently, the more eloquently—
We'll whisper at the first what we're thinking tonight.

And now mezzo-forte, in confidence gaining—
Outspoken, unbroken, in plain terms expressed.

A firm tone-maintaining, we'll tell him, all unforgiving—
Of Presidential timber he's made from the best.

Crescendo we blend, oh, till silence shall floor us—
Fortissimo sing we—nay, shout we and roar.

For who rules o'er us in Harvard's old chorus—
For who into that chorus but he put the core!

HE—PUT—THE—CORE!

The powerful swell of that final stanza, taken with the aptness of the words for both the tune and the mood of the occasion, was new proof that music can be humorously, as well as seriously, expressive.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Rightful Sunday Observance

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I say a few words in behalf of the movement to enact laws for the observance of the Sabbath, or Sunday. The Christian observance of Sunday is necessary in this country of ours, or the work of our fathers, in establishing this government, will not stand. If we are a Christian nation, we must live Christlike. The observance of Sunday is a Christian duty, and if we are to preserve our nation and be a help to the rest of the world, we need to be awakened to a higher and purer sense of Christian living by bringing the spiritual sense into the affairs of men.

We, as a people, are fast drifting away from God, spirit, Christianity. I am not contending for a Puritan Sunday, but this I do contend for: that all sports—baseball, golf, etc., and certain "movies," needless automobiling—"joy-riding"—as well as all unnecessary work in shop or business, cease on Sunday. Let each one of us attend church as a Christian privilege and not as a duty, and spend the day in holy and uplifting work—right thinking—cease from profanity and all that goes with it. Let love and good will go out prayerfully to all mankind. Rest in Christian work, do something to help the world to see and know that there is a God. The world needs to know this.

Working from this principle, the awful unrest confronting us will abate. The world needs to know—understand—more of God. I am speaking this not as a Sunday fanatic, but from a Christian standpoint.

I am for the Christian observance of Sunday and all other days. I feel The Christian Science Monitor is doing much to help mankind to see its needs are spiritual. I thank you.

(Signed) FREDERICK MANN.
Boston, U. S. A., November 26, 1920.

THE SHOREDITCH TABLET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The site of this building forms part of what was once the precinct of the Priory of St. John the Baptist, Holywell. Within a few yards stood from 1577 to 1598, the first London building devoted to the performance of plays and known as The Theater.

All lovers of the drama will approve the action of the London County Council in erecting this memorial tablet at No. 88 Curtain Road, Shoreditch, to mark the site of The Theater, the first building erected in London for the specific purpose of performing plays. Here is the story.

At that time, 1576, the English drama, then in a state of transition, had no permanent home. The religious mysteries, fast waning in popularity, were still being played in the streets, and the secular drama was still housed only in the palaces of kings and nobles, and in the court-yards of inns, whose galleries were the first stalls.

The City of London authorities, however, for various reasons, persistently opposed the playing in inns. In 1574, one James Burbage, who combined the trades of carpenter and joiner with that of actor in Lord Leicester's company, obtained the first royal patent ever granted in England to a company of players. But the patent alone was not enough: he wanted a permanent theater by which to make his acting rights more profitable. Avoiding the difficult city magistrates, with their puritanical ideas, he sought and found what he wanted in the precincts of the dissolved Hallywell Priory in Shoreditch, where he rented, for £14, a plot of land with some "low paltry buildings . . . old and ruinous," inhabited by "rogues and beggars."

Here in the spring of 1576, when Shakespeare was 12 years old, Burbage, in partnership with his brother-in-law, John Brayne, built the first public theater, imitated from the courtyard of an inn, with its surrounding galleries. There being no other, he called it The Theater. There, with Lord Leicester's players, he at once began to perform.

By the year 1585, a rival playhouse, The Swan—which took its name from the Curtain Road near by, and from which Curtain Road is named—had sprung up alongside. With its proprietor, Henry Langman, Burbage, now controlling the Lord Chamberlain's company, made an alliance. Langman's company, Admiral Lord Howard's players, had The Swan, and Burbage his own theater.

Now come stirring days for this first playhouse, Margaret Brayne, widow of Burbage's former partner, not satisfied with her financial returns from the theater, enters into litigation that is to last 10 years. Burbage, hard pressed, contrives to get the theater conveyed to his son, Cuthbert—Shakespeare's friend and owner of The Swan to be. The father continues to manage for the son, who is thus drawn into the litigation.

On November 4, 1590, just as the audience is beginning to gather for the play, theirate widow, accompanied by some friends, comes to the theater armed with an order for sequestration. James Burbage thrusts his head out of the window, and there is exchange of epithets. The new comers claim their right to half receipts at the performance. The demand is refused. They may witness the play, if they will, but no receipt shall they have. There arrives on the scene Mrs. Burbage, with her younger son, Richard, a famous actor to be. He, it seems, carries a "broom staff" and will use it. Nicolas Bishop puts in a word for the widow, whereupon "the said Ry. Burbage scornfully and disdainfully playing with this deponent's nose . . . did challenge the field of him." A fascinating serio-comic in Elizabethan stage history.

Meanwhile the actors are gathering. John Alleyne, brother of Edward, comes to words with the Burbages, withdraws from the Admiral's company, and there is a general re-sorting. In 1594 the Burbages unite with Shakespeare in the Lord Chamberlain's company, and The Theater and The Swan remain the principal theaters, until 1598, when The Globe is built out of the materials of The Theater. On December 28, 1598, Peter Street, the Burbages' carpenter, with a dozen assistants, pulls it down, in the presence of Mrs. Burbage, mother of Charles and Richard—of Shakespeare himself, probably, and of a large crowd. The first play acted at the new "Globe" was Shakespeare's "Henry the Fifth."

The ceremony of unveiling the memorial tablet took place on November



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18, and was performed by Miss Lillian Braithwaite. It was attended by a small but enthusiastic gathering who were delighted to welcome the actress as an eminent and charming representative of the profession which all were honoring.

A CELLAR FOR ARTISANSHIP

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

If the attic is the nest of genius, the cellar is the incubator for artisanship. The attic and its desire for play has been celebrated in at least six languages—I can't spell out the others. But attics like Bohemia, New York Bohemia at any rate, have become expensive. A cellar with a northeast window becomes desirable. Who will leave off prating of play in an attic to sing of the cellar and the will to work?

"To New York," repeated the old-time newspaper man. Then drawing upon his professional stock of geniality, "you will land on the ground floor."

But I improved on his prophecy. I descended to a cellar. Basement one calls it in the language of the shabby genteel. The post office is not genteel and rudely scribbles "Base" across the face of my letters.

The mental relation of work and a basement is subtle. A basement "forces" in the agricultural sense of the word. Perhaps it is because one is "down" that one struggles so fiercely up. I resist the temptation of a walk on wet lighted streets or avoid the snares of after dinner talk. I settle the typewriter under the lamp and turn to more work now that the sunlight has become moonshine. Only the alley cats are purposeless. The woman in the next basement shares my vigil for she is awake till late stitching on gloves with French labels. It is she whose feet first pass my window in the morning. She is earlier than the milk-wagons or the mail trucks for she walks far to the waterfront market. She buys there sprouting onions, oranges that are too soft, grape fruit that are too light. Then come the stream of night workers from the printing house at the foot of the street. Then, emerging singly from tenement doors, girls in sealine coats and pumps, and earringed and uncortet women. They are bound for those of the lower Fifth Avenue garment shops that have not closed. The surge of the subway rises to my ears with more insistent meaning. I see tunnels of patient and compressed humanity; men carrying worn leather bags of tools and girls with newspaper-wrapped packages in their soiled white kid gloves. It is 7 o'clock. My Cellar urges me to awake and work.

On the Levee

Leaving New Orleans on the road to Donaldsonville I came upon the river a few miles above the city and being tired of walking on the gravel of the road I promptly ascended to the top of the levee and followed it most of the way on my 80-mile trip up-stream. It was spring, and the river was in flood and at first I was somewhat startled to find the water so near at hand while the road was probably 30 or more feet below me. A well-worn footpath stretched along the top of the levee and the sides were covered with a luxuriant growth of Bermuda grass and sweet clover which afforded pasture for cattle, horses, sheep, goats, swine and geese, so that it seemed almost as though I was passing through a continuous barnyard.

Great plantations lined the river, huge, old-fashioned, southern homes surrounded by wide-spreading trees and well-kept lawns; in the rear the cluster of Negro shanties and the stables and barns and beyond broad fields of young rice and sugar cane. Here old-fashioned darkies whistled and sang at their work, long-eared coon hounds lolled in the shade, hens cackled industriously in the barn lot and a general air of easy comfort and happiness pervaded the scene.

The river, seething on its way to the sea, presented a vivid contrast to such peacefulness and quiet.

ORCHIDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When one sees the few varieties of orchids to be found in the flower shops, it is difficult to realize that a complete collection of species and varieties of orchids would number more than 12,000. Needless to say, no such collection has ever been made. The orchid has been regarded as a rich man's flower, yet there are species which can be grown with but little difficulty in a cool greenhouse. While there are orchids of huge size and wonderful colors, the little Lady's Slipper of the New England woods is a not unimportant member of the family.

Many parts of the world contribute orchids, certain striking species coming from Africa and the Philippines, but it is South America which has been the most prolific source. Famous orchid experts have spent years traversing the jungles of Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil, hundreds of miles from any habitation of civilized people. For years before hybridizing became common, England's supply of orchids was obtained largely from South America, expeditions being sent out for that purpose every season.

One of the most persistent American orchid hunters is John H. Lager of Summit, New Jersey, who has made a long succession of excursions into the orchid countries. Mr. Lager says that Colombia is the most important field for orchid collectors, with Venezuela second and Brazil third. Colombia is especially rich in Cattleyas, and it is a variety of the Cattleya which is sold most commonly by florists. Colombia has eight different species of this plant. Mr. Lager says they cover a wide territory and that he has seen them climb up the mountains until actually stopped by the cold.

The beautiful Cattleya Chocoensis is found most often on swampy river land where the trees are small and overgrown with moss. Here in the jungles this Cattleya grows by thousands, the trees being covered with the blooms. Mr. Lager tells of sitting on his mule under a tree and from the saddle picking a large bunch of flowers.

Since orchid growers have begun hybridizing on an extensive scale orchid growing has increased in interest, and now has thousands of devotees. Unfortunately the action of the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington, prohibiting the importation of foreign plants except under special conditions, has worked a great hardship on American orchid lovers by making it difficult or impossible for them to bring in new plants. To some extent, though, propagation is being carried on in North America, even with the lesser known species, and an Orchid Society is being organized to promote the interests of orchid lovers throughout the land.

The orchid itself has been brought before the public to a greater extent than ever before by exhibitions which have been staged in Horticultural Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, by A. C. Burrage, every month during the past year. Mr. Burrage has at his home in Beverly, Massachusetts, probably the largest and most varied collection of orchids ever gathered under one roof, at least in the United States.

Holiday Candies

—By Mrs. Knox

THAT most delicious, the most universal and the "easiest-to-make" of all our Holiday Candies are those that are prepared with Knox Sparkling Gelatine. They are among the most economical of candies, too, for they may be prepared with either white or pink gelatine, and with either white or pink gelatine. Try one or more of these holidays over candy recipes; they will not only add to your candy reputation, but will help to make your holiday parties more delightful than ever.

Marshmallows

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1 1/2 cups water
1 cup fine granulated sugar
Few grains salt, 1 teaspoonful Vanilla.
Soak gelatine in one-half the water five minutes. Put remaining water and sugar in saucepan, bring to the boiling point and let boil until syrup will spin a thread when dropped from the tip of spoon. Add soaked gelatine and let stand until partially cooled, then add salt and flavoring. Beat until mixture becomes white and thick. Pour into granite pans, thickly dusted with powdered sugar, saving mixture one inch in depth. Let stand in a cool place until thoroughly chilled. Turn on a board, cut in cubes, and roll in powdered sugar. This recipe makes about one hundred small marshmallows. Chocolate fruit juices in place of part of the water, or candied fruits chopped may be added—or the plain ones rolled in grated coconut before being sugared. Dates stuffed with this con cream are delicious.

Fruit and Nut Bars

2 envelopes Knox Gelatine
2 cups cold water
2 cups sugar
1 cup raisins
1/2 cup chopped nuts
1 orange
1 lemon, or 1 teaspoonful of the lemon flavoring found in Acidulated package, dissolved in 3 tablespoonful cold water.
Soak gelatine in one cup of the cold water ten minutes. Force raisins through a food chopper, add juice of lemon, juice of orange and sugar, and bring to the boiling point and let simmer ten minutes. Put sugar and remaining water in saucepan and when sugar is dissolved add soaked gelatine. Bring to the boiling point and let stand until thoroughly chilled. Add raisins and hot ten minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from range and add nuts. Pour into shallow pan, first dipped in cold water, and let stand overnight. Cut in pieces two by two, or in halves by one-half inch. Roll in powdered sugar.

If you would like to know about other easy-to-make gelatine candies, such as candy chews, candy drops, maple kisses, creamies, etc., send for my special Christmas Candy Leaflet, which gives these and many other economical and delightful confections. It is free of charge. Just enclose 2-cent stamp to cover postage, and mention your grocer's name. Address:

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FEDERAL BUDGET REDUCTION ASKED

Republican Floor Leader Says
Cut of \$1,350,000,000 Must
Be Made in Expenditures—
Relief of Taxpayers Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Drastic cuts in government appropriations, and the bringing of government expenditures within reasonable bounds, were recommended yesterday in the House by Republican floor leader, Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming.

Progress has been made in the reduction of federal expenditures within the last 18 months, he admitted, but added that there should be total reduction of at least \$1,350,000,000 in the estimates that have been submitted to Congress.

"Of the many problems before the Congress pressing for solution none is more urgent than that of relieving the American people of the burdens, vexations, inequalities, and downright confiscations of certain features of our war tax policy," said Mr. Mondell.

"No considerable or satisfactory relief from tax burdens can be afforded, however, until we shall have laid the foundation for such relief by a very considerable reduction in government expenditures. There might, it is true, be adjustments or modifications of the revenue laws that would afford some relief, that would remove certain inequalities and lighten some burdens, but a very substantial reduction in government expenditures must precede and form the basis for any material relief or reasonably satisfactory readjustment.

Courageous Action Needed

"In the face of the estimates that have been transmitted to us and the attitude of the departments toward these estimates, notwithstanding the plea for economy made by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, it will, in my opinion, require even more courage and a greater effort on the part of Congress to reduce the estimates now presented to us as much as they ought to be reduced, than it did to cut \$1,474,000,000 from the estimates for the present fiscal year. And I here and now appeal to the members of this House on both sides for support of the committee of the House in the efforts which I feel confident they will make toward the reduction of government expenditures."

Mr. Mondell pointed out that reductions must be made, if they are to be made at all, in the army, the navy, and the sundry civil. "The excess of the estimates over current appropriations for services provided for by these three measures total over \$914,000,000, or if we add to this the military academy and fortifications estimates, the total is more than \$935,000,000 of estimates in excess of current appropriations. More than \$615,000,000 of this enormous increase of estimates over appropriations is for the military and naval establishments and the construction of army posts and works of defense.

"In other words, the administration is asking Congress for \$1,414,467,768.06 for the army, navy and fortifications more than two years after the close of the war, at a time when the world outside of our borders is largely bankrupt and everybody is praying for a reduction of armaments. The sum asked is about five-and-a-half times the appropriation of \$260,000,000 for all these services in 1910, our highest peace time, pre-war appropriation for these purposes.

"At the last session of Congress, provision was made for the reorganization of the army with a maximum of approximately 280,000 men. It was not contemplated, however, it never has been contemplated under any of our army acts—that the army would be recruited to the maximum in time of peace. As a matter of fact, the Congress appropriated for an army of about 178,000 men, with the understanding and expectation that the War Department would recruit the army only to the strength contemplated by

the appropriations. Notwithstanding this action on the part of the Congress, the Secretary of War has carried on an expensive and questionable system of recruiting until the army has reached a maximum now estimated at 208,000, and the Secretary of War has stated before the military committee that he expects to continue to recruit the army to its maximum strength."

Mr. Mondell said that if economies he proposed were effected, it would be possible "substantially to lighten the sum total of the internal revenue tax burdens on the business and incomes of the calendar year 1921. If we do not effect these reductions, then the best we can hope for is more or less unsatisfactory shifting and readjustment of these tax burdens."

"If we are to follow the extravagant estimates that have been presented to us, then we must maintain the present level of national income, but I am confident we shall not do that," asserted Mr. Mondell. "I am hopeful we shall make as great or even greater reductions than I have suggested, and if we do there will be no necessity arising out of appropriations for a continuation of the present enormous total of revenues."

New Sources Proposed

Regarding the prospects of revenue from new sources, Mr. Mondell said:

"No one can say in advance of the passage of a tariff bill along protective lines what increased revenues we may expect from customs duties, but without venturing an estimate of such sources of revenue, under proper economies and wise management, our necessary income from internal revenue taxes ought to easily fall far below the \$4,000,000,000 mark fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

"I entirely agree with the recommendations that have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury for the reduction of the higher income surtaxes, the repeal of the excess profits tax, and certain consumption taxes. Without regard to the question of the wisdom or unwisdom of these taxes when originally levied, everyone who has given the matter careful consideration must agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that these taxes cannot be successfully defended at this time, either from the standpoint of justice and equity to the taxpayer, or of a proper regard for the interest of all the people in the maintenance of sound and normal conditions in business and industry."

ANTI-VIVISECTION CONFERENCE HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The interstate conference of anti-vivisection societies met yesterday in the Parish House of St. Thomas church, with representatives in attendance from societies in Boston, Baltimore, New York City and Philadelphia.

The conference reaffirmed its endorsement of the Myers bill for exempting dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia. It was also decided to concentrate on dog exemption legislation, since it was felt that this was an important demand that could be gained in a comparatively short time because of the sentiment favoring dogs and also because those who support vivisection are said to have less effective arguments for vivisection dogs than in the cases of certain other animals.

HARDING INAUGURAL COMMITTEE NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, yesterday announced the personnel of the committee which will have charge of the ceremony of inaugurating Warren G. Harding as President on March 4 next. The chairman is Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, and the executive committee comprises Edward F. Colladay, member of the national committee for the District of Columbia; Samuel J. Prescott, vice-chairman of the state committee for the district; Fred W. Upham of Chicago, national treasurer, and Jess Smith of Washington Court House, Ohio, a friend of the President-elect.

STUYVESANT SQUARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

Stuyvesant Square, with other shabby bits of greenery in New York, is not unlike some dusty old rug laid over worn floor boards in the interests



Twisted branches against New York's tall rectangles of steel and stone

of respectability. As long as Manhattan can keep, here a patch of grass, there the twisted shape of trees among the tall rectangles of steel and stone, it will not utterly lose the heritage of mother earth. And witness to the fact, are the crowds who throng the little park all day long and far into hot summer nights. For Stuyvesant Square is on the East Side where—more than anywhere else in New York—people long for fresh air and the country from which they have come. The swarming tenements of the district spill over into the square, fill the stiff benches and turn the well-worn grass plots into much needed playground for the children of the neighborhood.

And this, if you happen to know New York well, is all in sharp contrast to another square not far away, another breathing space, another bit of grass, another group of old trees. Gramercy Park is the aristocratic neighbor of Stuyvesant. There a high iron fence runs about the grounds, and the children of that section go into its safety and seclusion attended by nurse maids or leisurely mothers. Little citizens of the East Side wander there to play hopscotch on the pavement outside or whiz about the broad streets on home-made skate-mobles, the boys at least, sublimely scornful of the "dudes" who are safely escorted within the gates out of their reach—and also out of the way of the automobile.

Not so Stuyvesant Square. If lacking in the dignity of Gramercy, it has at any rate the grace of democracy. Only when the bare spots where grass should be become larger than is seemly, does the city intervene and put up wire screens, breast high, to protect the ragged fringe that is left until more may grow. Otherwise the East Side runs Stuyvesant at its own sweet will. There are no flowers, but two large fountains give at least an illusion of coolness on hot days and afford an excellent "sea" for paper boats. But if the casual visitor is looking for what the newspaper men call "human interest stuff" he may come away disappointed unless he is willing to gather it with his eyes—and nose—rather than with his ears. For the chances are that he will not hear a word he can understand: Yiddish, German, Italian, Rumanian, Czech, Spanish, and yet more Yiddish. The children, to be sure, speak English, but of a sort hardly recognized by universities. That woman with gold hoops in

her ears and the hideous brown wig of the orthodox Jew, has squeezed her feet into absurd American shoes—black patent leather with white kid tops, while from her cheap modern bag she has taken out a bit of embroidery as exquisite as the old shawl she is wearing. She learned that sort of handwork in some far away town of Russia or Poland. Just so and in a thousand other small ways one may

resemble to their origin than the dusty square overflowing with tenement dwellers does to the peaceful country retreat of Governor Stuyvesant.

It was this same farm which gave New York's most famous street its name. The little settlement, smithy, tavern and shops which grew up there, became known as the governor's "Bouwerie." And fairly nearby, on



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

watch the old world meet the new in Stuyvesant Square. And yet the Square is linked with the oldest and most aristocratic history of New York. It was originally part of the farm owned by the Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, Peter Stuyvesant, who retired there to live when British buccaners drove out the hardy little Dutch government. In



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Enjoying the Yiddish daily on a park bench

those days New Amsterdam was a good way off and the Governor, of course had his town house—Whitehall—in the city, down near the battery and below the wall which protected the townmen from Indian raids. When those were not imminent, neat little Dutch maidens walked beyond it, along a certain well-trodden path to the water to wash their clothes. And surely Wall Street and Maiden Lane bear even less

the land where Stuyvesant Square now stands, was a large pond which furnished the children of the quaint Dutch colony with swimming in summer and the favorite Dutch pastime of skating in winter. Thus it continued for many years.

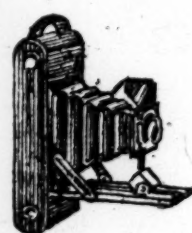
It was considered a bold enterprise—and a foolish speculation—when this land was drained, but about the same time that Washington Square was becoming the fashionable uptown residence section, Stuyvesant Square and Gramercy Park were laid out. From then on, the history of the old place is linked with that of exclusive, fashionable New York. Fine old houses were built there, owned by fine old families proud of their Dutch names which have been perpetuated thereabouts in the names of some of the streets.

There are two interesting old churches that front on the square. St. George's was organized in 1752 as a chapel of the rich parish of Trinity Church and in 1845 the present building of corrupt, but not altogether unlovely, Gothic was built. The Quaker meeting-house just across the way, however, is finer, with its rosy brick and simple white columns, and is a delightful picture when seen from back in the square, through the branches of the trees.

Turn from the churches, though, face east and you are in the very midst of modern New York. The roar of the "L" penetrates even there, gay-colored rags wave on the wash lines of the tenements opposite and the moving, growing throngs of the melting pot seethe about you. The aristocratic old houses on the north side of the square stand as silent witnesses to another sort of life. But the tenement dwellers, who hold the future in their hands, pay scant attention to the former glories of their play-place.

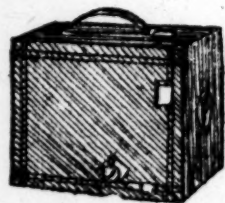
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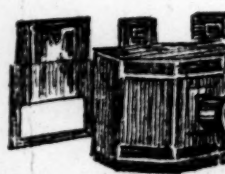
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UNFAIR METHODS IN TRADE CHARGED

Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Is Cited on Complaint of Interference With Cooperative Concern, by Federal Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alleged efforts of big business interests to destroy cooperative organizations, which have been charged on a number of occasions, figure in proceedings which involve the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, Minnesota, its officers, board of directors and members, who are cited by the Federal Trade Commission, upon application for the issuance of a complaint of alleged unfair competition in the grain trade. The Manager Publishing Company, which publishes a grain trade paper known as "The Cooperative Manager and Farmer," is also cited, and after the filing of answers the case will come to trial on its merits.

Speaking of the Chamber of Commerce, the commission asserts, in a statement issued yesterday:

"The business and the business of its members is carried on under strict penalty of the rules of the chamber which, it is alleged, are opposed to and prohibit members from doing business on the principle of cooperative grain marketing, and exclude from membership cooperative organizations. Through use of great financial power, community of stock ownership, interlocking directorates, and with the assistance of other so-called regular grain exchanges, it is alleged that members of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis have acquired and now maintain a monopoly of the grain trade at Minneapolis and within a radius of 100 miles of that city."

The complaint further alleges that the Equity Cooperative Exchange of St. Paul, Minnesota, a cooperative association with about 7000 members, was barred from membership in the chamber's grain exchange and therefore, with other organizations, established the St. Paul Grain Exchange, to which cooperative associations are admitted as members. The respondents are charged with having carried out a conspiracy to destroy the business of the competing exchange, in order that the alleged monopoly might be preserved.

The specific methods by which the alleged conspiracy was carried out included, it is said, the printing and distribution among customers of the competing exchange and the public generally, of false and misleading statements as to the St. Paul exchange, and the cooperative's financial responsibility; the institution of vexatious litigation against the cooperative, which caused it great expense; refusal of the Chamber of Commerce to permit the St. Paul exchange to receive telegraphic quotations, and a boycott against members of the exchange.

The "uniform commission rule" of the Chamber of Commerce is likewise complained against as discriminatory.

MESSAGES ARE HELD UP, SAYS MR. CARLTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—All American cable messages leaving Great Britain are now being held up for examination by the British naval intelligence authorities, Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Company, testified yesterday before a special senate committee investigating cables and the advisability of legislative action affecting them. The new British requirements had been imposed, he said, for the purpose of throwing light upon "internal disturbances in Great Britain and I presume more particularly with reference to Ireland and Bolshevism."

"I want to correct a statement of Elihu Root Jr., counsel for the All-American cables, to the effect that the Western Union proceeded with its operations for the landing of a cable at Miami, Florida, in disregard of a State Department warning," Mr. Carlton said. "The fact is that, two weeks before the landing was to be made, a high official of the State Department told me that our application was coming through, and that he expected the license to be in hand shortly." Later Mr. Carlton intimated that it was Secretary Colby who gave him the assurance about the license.

SOCIALISTS SEND DEBATE CHALLENGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Local Socialist Party officials have challenged Gov. John J. Cornwell of West Virginia to debate with Seymour Stedman, the party's vice-presidential candidate in the last election, the question whether the mine workers or the mine operators in West Virginia are responsible for the friction there. The challenge is based on alleged remarks made by Governor Cornwell at a recent dinner of the Southern Society here, to the effect that the responsibility for the strike and its consequences lies with the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Stedman was counsel for that organization during the United States Senate investigation of the causes of the 1912-13 strike. The letter was sent to Governor Cornwell by Adolph Germer, a Socialist Party organizer, who said that the Socialists would agree to defray all expenses of the debate and pay Governor Cornwell \$300 for his expenses and services, they reserving the right to charge admission.

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KENYA AS 'LATEST' OF BRITISH COLONIES

Although This African Colony Has Its Disadvantages Its Potential Wealth Will Bring About in Time Rapid Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Situating in territory hitherto known as British East Africa is the great Kenya Mountain, surrounded by magnificent areas of agricultural and pastoral land, which has given the new name to what was formerly called "B. E. A." A Kenya colony and Uganda dinner was recently given in London at which Sir Owen Phillips presided. He read a telegram which had been dispatched to the Prince of Wales from "this latest British colony" congratulating him on his return from abroad, and assuring him that if he should be able to visit the newest colony he was certain of a most loyal reception.

A most interesting address was delivered by W. S. Bromhead, at the Royal Colonial Institute, on November 16, concerning Kenya, which he said was a very ancient land masquerading as a young country, or, to put it in another way, it was one of the oldest territories inhabited by man, rejuvenated by becoming a British colony that has only recently reached its majority. Right back in the misty past Egyptians, Phoenicians, Persians and even seamen from far away China, cruised doubtfully along the unknown coast and started an intermittent trade in ivory, precious timbers and cloth, with the native Africans. These enterprising pioneers only touched the coast, however, and the vast interior remained a sealed book to all outsiders until the adventurous Arab broke through the natural ramparts and found himself beyond the morasses and escarpments that had for so many centuries guarded the milk and honey flowing country of the hinterland.

First Signs of British

In 1498, the ubiquitous Vasco da Gama made his appearance in these latitudes, and annexed Mombassa Island to the kingdom of Portugal. The first signs of British interest were not manifested until 1798, and in 1833 the United States showed their appreciation of the vicinity by concluding a commercial treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar. In 1848-1849 the mighty mountains, Kilimanjaro and Kenia, were discovered by the Moravian missionaries, Rebmann and Krapf, and, such was the general ignorance of the world then, that the description of the mountains as having their summits covered with snow was frankly disbelieved, an opinion which was supported by even so great an authority as Livingstone.

After this discovery equatorial Africa became the mecca for all explorers, and the great mountain ranges running through Kenya and neighboring territories suggested the fabulous "Mountains of the Moon." Most of these explorers were British, and the roll includes such famous names as Burton, Speke, Grant and Stanley. In 1885 the great international scramble, in which Germany took a prominent part, began for the acquisition of African territory. It must be a matter for satisfaction to Imperialistic Britons that the final result of this struggle was the existence of a 10,000-mile belt, which is either under British rule, British mandate, or British influence.

Slavery Abolished
The British Government, in 1892, took seriously in hand the settlement and opening up of the country, and the railway to Lake Victoria Nyanza was then surveyed and domestic slavery abolished. Three years later construction was begun in earnest, and £5,500,000 was spent by 1902, when the line was finished and Kisumu reached. The development from that date then followed the usual course of British colonial possessions. That is, certain mistakes have been made and rectified, and Mr. Bromhead said that the errors of the last 25 years will be satisfactorily adjusted, and a great British equatorial dominion arise amongst the mountains and lakes which form the heart of the dark continent. The climate may be compared with that of Australia or South Africa, the minimum and maximum temperatures being 58 and 98 degrees respectively, and the rainfall varying from 15 inches to 40 inches.

The possibilities of irrigation by gravitation are shown by the presence of big rivers which arise in the far distant hills, and this will lead to immense productive output and close settlement for skilled and acclimated planters and farmers. There are

vast steppes in the interior which are the home of great herds of the finest fauna in the world, such as giraffe, zebra, wildebeest, buffalo, and all kinds of African buck; lions, leopards and hyenas also prowl at will in the fastnesses of the country, as well as rhinoceroses and ostriches.

A Cheerful Little Town

Nairobi, the capital, is well situated, 5600 feet above the sea level, and the climate here is quite temperate, as the thermometer varies between 62 and 88 degrees. It is the usual colonial center and is like many towns in South Africa and Australia, but perhaps better built, as there are many stone houses. Many different races are met at this seat of government, and on the whole Nairobi may be described as a cheerful little town. Even here the world shortage of accommodation is felt, and it is difficult to obtain, as it is also at Mombasa. Naivasha is a magnificent fresh water lake about 20 miles across, and is a beautiful portion of the most famous cattle ranching country in the protectorate. Further on, at Nakuru, is the great extinct volcano crater known as Menengai, which is one of the largest in the world, and is 10 miles long and seven miles broad. There are tales of fabulous stores of ivory in this crater, and more than one adventurous explorer, with the notion of acquiring immense wealth quickly, has broken through into the terrible wilderness—alas! never to return.

Fine Type of Settler

Professor Gregory is of opinion that this vast crater is not extinct, but merely quiescent and liable, therefore, again to become active; not a cheerful prospect for the inhabitants of the surrounding country. In regard to the British settlers, it is said that a more hospitable or better type could not be found elsewhere in the Empire, or in fact in any other part of the world. The proportion of natives to the whites is overwhelming, as there are no less than 3,000,000 of the former. The agricultural tribes, and these are the great laboring classes, are the Wakamba, Kikuyu, and Kavirondo, whilst the pastoral tribes, the Masai, Lombwa and Kisi, are constitutionally and traditionally against the doctrine of labor in any shape or form. Kenya is a very young colony, and therefore does not enjoy as yet some of the advantages possessed by other British settlements. For instance, in regard to finance, she is no better off than New Zealand was in the middle of last century, but time will rectify all this, and the potential wealth of the country will sooner or later mean a rapid advance.

In conclusion, Mr. Bromhead said that Kenya Colony is a land capable of illimitable development under the fostering hand of the keen husbandman, the irrigation engineer, the forester and the stockman, and that he believed that there existed no animal, tree or crop of economic value to mankind that cannot be raised in some part of it; and while, owing to the overlay of volcanic debris, prospecting had not advanced rapidly, yet quite recent indications went to prove that even in this direction much may be done to benefit the people of this favored country.

WOMEN SEEKING CLOSER COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—For some time past certain women members of the English-Speaking Union in London have been considering how they can promote a closer cooperation between the women on both sides of the Atlantic, and they have now formed a women's committee of the union of

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JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES—A trip to these countries may be enjoyed to the fullest by joining one of our comprehensive escorted Spring Tours leaving the Pacific Coast Jan. 24th, Feb. 5th, 19th, March 8th, 15th, and April 2nd.
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which Lady Bryce has consented to become president. The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton is chairman of the committee and other members include Lady Gladstone, Lady Isabel Margeson, Lady Cynthia Mosley, daughter of Lord Curzon, the Countess of Mar and Kellie, and Miss Helen Fraser. The last named and Lady Isabel Margeson, who takes an important part in the "Women's Institutes" movement, will be able to give invaluable help in a very interesting branch of the work which the committee has in view.

This is to form a subcommittee which will link up all American women's organizations with women's societies in Great Britain. Many Englishwomen know vaguely that American women have a talent for organization, and that some of their most successful work differs from anything yet done in England; but hitherto it has been very difficult to get any precise information about their aims and methods, and presumably American women are in the same position with regard to useful schemes carried out here. If the women's committee can form some kind of information bureau and enable organized women in each country to profit by the others' experiences and enterprise, that will in itself justify its existence.

Other schemes are to encourage the exchange of visits, to arrange for the interchange of teachers, and for hospitality to be shown in this country to such American visitors as would value it. Many women from America arrive in England with plenty of introductions, and have no difficulty in making the most of their time, but there are others who have no such opportunities for getting into personal touch with the people. The Women's Committee has begun its work in this direction by adding its welcome to those already received by the American girl hockey players who are now touring England. The women's clubs in London are to be approached and asked whether they will grant privileges of temporary membership to American women visitors, and specialized societies such as the Women's Farm and Garden Union are to be asked to do what they can to link up with American women interested in similar work.

BIRD PROTECTION URGED

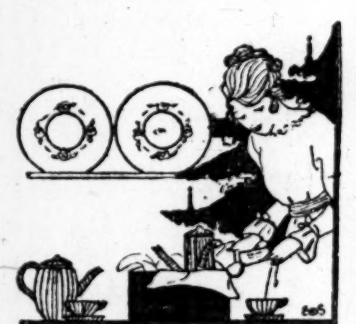
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts—Among the resolutions adopted unanimously by the Massachusetts State Grange at its annual session here was one for enactment of state laws to conform to federal laws on bird protection when the former are not as strict as the latter. Charles M. Gardner, past master, introduced five subjects for discussion in the new year. They included the question of motor truck transportation and the attitude of farm women toward holding public office.

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An attractive lamp adds so much to the boudoir or living room. Our assortments are most complete and the values very interesting.

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HOW PRINCES AID IMPERIAL UNITY

Ruling of Far-Flung Dominions by the King Through Royal Princes Makes Strong Appeal to the Popular Imagination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The royal family of Great Britain and Ireland has started a new imperial tradition by the appointment of certain of its members to important posts abroad. When the Duke of Connaught was offered the governor-generalship of Canada a distinct departure from the usual course was made. The idea of the King ruling over his far-flung dominions through princes of the blood royal, instantly appealed to the popular imagination and the régime of the Duke in Canada was one long triumph. His son, Prince Arthur, has now sailed for South Africa to act there in a similar capacity, and this appointment has been hailed in every quarter with acclamations of approval.

Prince Arthur has on very many occasions represented the King, and jocularly remarked recently that he thought of having printed on his card "Kings understudied at the shortest notice!" When the Prince of Wales visited Australia it was suggested in influential quarters that he should be made governor-general for the duration of his stay. The advantages for this idea, it was claimed, would have been several. In the first place, the heir to the throne would have had the advantage of ruling directly over his future subjects in the Antipodes, and, secondly, the sentimental ties between Australia and the throne would have been forged anew. It was not found practical, however, to make the temporary appointment, but the Prince so endeared himself to every class in the Commonwealth by sheer charm of personality that the lack of more official status was not felt.

Dynasty Firmly Established

Prince Arthur goes to South Africa at a critical time in the history of the Union. Already the Nationalist Party are inserting in their platform, as the chief plank, secession from the Empire—a policy which the ultra-loyalist Prime Minister, General Smuts, is countering by the formation of a party composed of all the loyalist elements, including large sections of Boers. This party will combat what he considers to be the perilous tendency of the Nationalists. The latter aver that they

will only proceed to give effect to their desire by strictly constitutional means, but how an essentially unconstitutional development is to be consummated by these means is not explained.

It was, no doubt, with the serious political situation in South Africa in his mind that General Smuts made representations for the royal appointment. The general tendency throughout the world at the present time is toward the abolition of monarchies, either limited or autocratic, but the British dynasty was never more firmly established than it is now, and General Smuts, with his sound imagination and long vision seized on the present time, with almost a touch of genius, for proposing and obtaining the appointment of Prince Arthur.

Loyalist Enthusiasm

Whatever the future of South Africa, there can be no question but that the arrival of the Prince will be the occasion of a great outburst of loyalist enthusiasm for the imperial connection, and his advent will, undoubtedly, strengthen the cohesive nature of General Smuts' new party which has been brought into being by the threat of a great common danger. At a farewell gathering given in honor of His Royal Highness on the eve of his departure from London to take over the duties of Governor-General, he said that any misgivings which he may have had in accepting a position which he knew was full of responsibilities and which, after looking back on the long and distinguished list of his predecessors, he felt that he was far from qualified to fill, were to a certain extent minimized by the kind and sympathetic messages which he had received from all parts of South Africa since the appointment had been announced.

This feeling that he is going to friends is an important factor in regard to the consolation of the Prince when he feels that the onerous nature of his new position is somewhat overwhelming. His diffidence is, in any case, not justified, as he is a man of parts, and has already gracefully worn the mantle of the King as His Majesty's personal representative, as already pointed out, in many portions of the world. Another advantage of appointing a royal personage to such a non-party position as Governor-General is that he has never taken part in political strife, and is there-

fore better qualified evenly to hold the balance between warring parties. The Prince, in touching lightly on this aspect of his post, said that he could derive satisfaction from the fact that he had never been engaged in political conflict, and that he could, at all events, approach the difficult and complex problems which awaited him with an open mind, and should not be in the unenviable position of having to explain away certain opinions and statements which in other circumstances he might possibly have expressed—say 20 years ago. The Prince of Wales' successful Australian tour was gracefully commented on by Prince Arthur, who said that it will be his earnest endeavor to follow his fine example, and that the Prince of Wales had certainly taught all that "the chivalry of this age is the performance of public duty," and right well has he done it. It was hoped that it might be his privilege to receive him in South Africa where an enthusiastic welcome would await him.

Prince of Wales' Visit

This foreshadowing of the possibility of the visit of the heir to the throne to South Africa is noteworthy, and developments in this connection will be watched with great interest as such a visit at the present critical time would be almost certain to have an important effect in stabilizing public opinion in South Africa in regard to that country remaining definitely within the Empire. There is another important aspect to this question and that is in regard to the teeming black population.

The natives have been taught to reverence the British monarch as the "Great White Chief," but he has, of necessity, been but a hazy and nebulous power in the background; but if the future king is given the opportunity of visiting the natives in their kraals and villages, the effect on the untutored savage will be immense, and, in time to come, it will be toward a real living personality that he will direct his mind and petitions. There has been a lot of talk recently of the advantages of "showing the flag," and this policy has now been extended to "showing our princes," and the result in every case has been overwhelmingly successful, so that the far off dominions look to the throne of England as the living embodiment of imperial unity.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN SYRIA'S FUTURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Before his departure for Paris, General Gouraud issued the following declaration: "I am going on a mission to converse with the government concerning the interests of the Lebanon, of Syria and Cilicia, as well as of those of the High Commissioner and of the army of the Levant. In handing over in the interim the office of High Commissioner to Secretary General de Caix, and that of Commander of the Army to General Garnier-Duplessis, I express alike to Frenchmen, Lebanese, Syrians and Cilicians my confidence in the future. During the past year France has increased a hundredfold its secular efforts in this country. Thanks to the heroism of her soldiers the Grand Lebanon has been born. Syria has been delivered from the yoke of the oppressor Feisal, and Cilicia defended against the Kemalist bands.

"France has given her gold to save the Lebanese and the Armenians from famine, to save the lives of orphans, and to develop throughout the country education and assistance. She is recompensed for her efforts today by the traditional attachment of the Lebanese populations, by the confidence of which the Syrian and Cilician populations give evidence. Nobody can be ignorant of the fact that the French mandate is a benefit because it represents liberty, peace, security, justice, honesty in administration. The past months have frequently been troubled by war. Those to come will see peace established and extended. The future of this beautiful and noble country lies in the work and loyalty of our reciprocal collaboration."

FORMER-ENEMY STEAMERS SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Since the end of October last, up to which time some 48 former enemy steamers had been sold by Lord Inchcape, an additional 26 vessels have been disposed of, making the total sales to date (November 15) 74 ships, aggregating a gross (register) tonnage of 354,870. The most recent sales include the passenger steamers, Prince Hubertus of 7500 tons, the Heluan of 7246 tons and the Windhuk of 6343 tons. The remaining 23 vessels are all cargo vessels, mostly of small tonnage, ranging between 1000 to 9000 tons (gross).

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

Men's Holiday Gifts



A GIFT LIST convenient for the Man-Giver because all gifts mentioned are on the Street Floor.

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Three Choices—for Gifts

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Chosen by Men—for Men

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Men's Exclusive Silk Ties, heavy quality silk and the latest in smart and beautiful designs, which men like...2.00 and 2.50
Men's Silk Knitted Ties, plain colors, cross stripes or diagonal effects in pleasing colors...2.85

Men's Silk Scarfs

Men's Pure Silk Scarfs, plain weave with fringed ends; navy, black, buff and gray...6.50

Men's Pure Silk Scarfs, accordion ribbed double scarf, fringed ends; black with white border...7.00

When He Shaves

Men's Gillette Razors...5.00 to 8.00
Shaving Soap and Cream...25¢ to 35¢
Toilet Waters, after shaving...1.25 to 2.00
Talcum Powder...15¢ to 1.00

On His Dresser

Imported Ebony Hair Brushes...1.50 to 2.50
Cutex Manicure Sets...60¢ to 1.50
Cuticle Scissors...1.00
Toilet Soaps...15¢ to 50¢

Men's Gift Hosiery

Men's Silk Hose, full fashioned, lisle garter top; reinforced heel, sole and toe; black and cordovan...1.50
Two-Toned Silk Hose, heavy accordion rib, full-fashioned; black and white; black and green; black and purple...2.50
Heavy All Silk Hose, beautiful lustre, full fashioned; black only; excellent for dress occasions...3.00

Men's Wool Hose, medium weight, good grade imported wool yarn; brown and green mixtures...1.25
Clocked Wool Hose, hand embroidered in contrasting color on greens and browns; very popular for college wear...2.75
Fancy Silk Hose, shot silk, two-toned, drop stitch, clocked and fancy effects; favorites for the young man...1.75 to 3.50

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BOSTON 11

TZECBS OVERCOME KNOTTY PROBLEMS

After Two Years of Liberation
Nation Succeeds in Solving
Complicated Parliamentary
and Teschen Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia — The Tzecho-Slovak people having recently celebrated the second year of their liberation from the 300 years' long slavery under the former Austrian rule, a survey of the successful work accomplished during these two years of its independence, under the skillful guidance of the three most capable statesmen of Tzecho-Slovakia, President Masaryk, Dr. Benes, the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Tuzar, the former Prime Minister, is of special interest. With these three far-sighted politicians to govern its destinies, Tzecho-Slovakia has in the second year of her independent existence succeeded in finding solutions to many complicated questions.

Foremost among these may be mentioned the problem of the parliamentary elections. Owing to their treatment of racial minorities, the parliamentary elections in Tzecho-Slovakia attracted the attention not only of the statesmen of that republic but also of the politicians of nearly all Europe.

Nationals in Chamber

It is well known that the enemies of Tzecho-Slovakia announced everywhere from the first day of her restoration that the Tzecho-Slovaks did not possess a necessary majority in their own state and therefore its existence for the future was not insured. The elections proved the absolute incorrectness of this often-repeated declaration. The result of these elections disillusioned the Magyars as well as the Germans, by showing that the Tzecho-Slovaks were not in the minority, but formed two-thirds of the 14,000,000 inhabitants of their republic. There are 200 Tzechs, 72 Germans and 10 Magyars in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 102 Tzechs, 41 Germans and 3 Magyars.

The other very important problem which Tzecho-Slovakia had to settle during the second year of its independent existence was that of Teschen. It will be remembered how strained the relations were between the Tzechs and the Poles by preparations for the plebiscite in the Teschen district. The nationalist elements, carrying on their activities in Teschen in the interest of Poland, produced such a dangerous political atmosphere between the two nations concerned that at one time the outbreak of a war between Tzecho-Slovakia and Poland seemed possible. Finally the more prudent among the politicians of the two states succeeded, with the help of the ambassadors' conference of Paris, in finding a peaceful solution of this question whereby the internal stability of Tzecho-Slovakia was enhanced, and she could more easily devote herself to solving other important problems of home politics.

Peace and Order at Home

The Tzecho-Slovak Government always considered its first duty to be in the interests of a sound and speedy development of the new state by maintaining peace and order at home. That is why it was anxious in a friendly way to convince all the peoples inhabiting the republic of the necessity of friendly cooperation, and especially to convince the German minority that its

efforts at separation from the Tzecho-Slovak State were a waste of energy, and that its future was bound together inseparably with that of its people. And this reasonable view, it appears, was very well understood because the German workers of Tzecho-Slovakia now adopted a much more friendly attitude in their relations with the Tzech Nation than two years ago. It is interesting to notice that the German Social-Democrats declared, three months ago, that if the Tzecho-Slovak Republic were attacked they would immediately come forward to her defense. This declaration is the best proof that Tzecho-Slovakia has made great progress in settling the racial questions within her boundaries.

But the Magyar minority in Slovakia has not yet disarmed. These Magyars would certainly inaugurate more friendly relations with the other people of this state if they were not exposed to a systematic and unremitting campaign against the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, led by special Magyar nationalist agents who are sent to Slovakia by the government from Budapest. The Magyars are still hoping to regain possession of a territory which never rightly belonged to them. They regularly sent many agitators there with money and anti-Tzech pamphlets for the purpose of causing disorder and rebellions. Their object in doing this was to give the allied states the impression that the Slovaks do not desire to form a unit with the Tzechs and wish to be joined again with the Magyars.

Economic Progress

It may be stated that Tzecho-Slovakia in a comparatively short time has made very considerable and unexpected progress in economic affairs. Her industry and trade are successfully developing in spite of the grave crisis prevailing in the whole of Europe. This proves the working capacity of the Tzecho-Slovak people on the one hand, and the great natural resources of this new state on the other. Tzecho-Slovakia is the richest country in Central Europe and by her well-developed industry surpasses that of all the newly established states. With the improvement in the economic situation, the finance of Tzecho-Slovakia is also gradually becoming more satisfactory. The last year's budget, being burdened by exceptional war expenditure, showed a marked deficit, but Dr. English, the Finance Minister, recently stated that the budget for next year estimated at 14,000,000,000 crowns, will show a credit balance. It means that all possible expenditures will be covered by the ordinary revenues.

Apart from the last Cabinet crisis, brought on by the breach in the Social-Democratic Party, whose ministers resigned, which crisis is only a long-expected and necessary clarification of the political atmosphere, it is evident from the facts mentioned that the achievements of Tzecho-Slovakia during the two years of her independence have been considerable. While in the other states established upon the site

of former Austria, there were dissension, chaos, political and economical instability, the Tzecho-Slovaks were actively consolidating their republic. They have every reason to be satisfied with the success achieved during the last two years of their liberation, and encouraged by them, they can derive the necessary impetus for future efforts in the interests of their own nation and thus also in the interests of Europe as a whole.

FRANCHISE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Lady Steel, presiding at the annual conference of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of South Africa, said in welcoming the delegates: "The Prime Minister, speaking at Harmsworth, said he regarded women suffrage as something not imperative or urgent at present. There spoke the man who has never known what it means to be in prison, cribbed, caged and confined all the years of his life. It has

been well said, 'No slavery can be abolished without a double emancipation, and the master will benefit by freedom more than the freed man.' If he cannot feel with women, let him, in the interest of the manhood of the nation, liberate the women from the galling and degrading position of being classed lower than the lowest criminal, who, after having served his sentence, can return to civil life and assist in making laws to keep women free. We cannot but hold the Prime Minister responsible for the methods employed by his lieutenants to defeat the woman suffrage bill this season. We have suffered from them, and admit defeat, but we are not downhearted, and look confidently to the next encounter with the forces of prejudice, unlawful domination and fear. It is sad, but the ruling motive is fear. Women are citizens in Rhodesia and British East Africa, and it is up to the Government to show reason why they should not have equal rights in the Union."

The J. L. Hudson Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Oriental Shop of Unusual Gifts

It is a distinctive shop where one finds the odd novelty from Japan or China that never fails to please. Mandarin coats and Japanese kimonos of beautiful silk and exquisite embroidery.

Decorative baskets in various sizes, shapes and colorings. Charming nick-nacks of Japanese lacquer. Glove boxes carved or inlaid with pearl.

Hand carved ivory novelties.

—Just to mention a few of the desirable gifts one finds here.

Hudson's—Third Floor—Farmer Street Building

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Of High Repute and Lofty Ideals**

The Holidays are nigh upon us. Here are the brightest, the loveliest and the sweetest

TOKENS AND TRINKETS FOR THE FAIREST

Gifts for use in busy work-a-day hours Gifts for those who love the Open. For the Festivities of Even-tide For dreamy, pensive moments

Distinctive Jewelry
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Hugh Connolly & Son
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A HOLIDAY GIFT OF GOOD TASTE

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7 STORES IN DETROIT
Main store 32 Broadway, Detroit, Mich.
By Parcel Post Anywhere—Assorted \$1.00 Fruits and Nuts the pound. \$1.20 the pound.

Victrolas
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Easy Payments if desired. First floor salesrooms. Prompt, courteous, helpful service.

Immense stock of records.

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WE CANTON CO.
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That different Shop of Correct Wearables for MAN OR BOY featuring Quality at Moderate Prices

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Exclusive Styles In Misses' and Women's Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists and Furs

The Rollins Co.
259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

COAL
For Fireplace or Furnace, House or Factory

"HOTTER THAN SUNSHINE"

UNITED FUEL & SUPPLY CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

"Say it with Flowers"
John Breitmeyer's Sons
"The House of Flowers"

For over fifty years we have supplied flowers to the particular people of Detroit, both while at home and abroad. Our service by wire extends into every city and town in the country, enabling you to remember your friends away as easily as when you are at home.

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Makers of High Grade Candies
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A 9½% Investment



Class "A"
Channell Chemical Co.



Preferred and Profit Sharing
\$62.50 per share to yield 9½%
with Further Possibilities

ALMOST every one knows O-Cedar. Nearly every woman knows what an almost indispensable article it is—at least four out of five know. Most men know what a wonderful business success it has been (in the past nine years it has paid 260 per cent dividends on its outstanding capital).

O-Cedar is as well known in many parts of the world as it is in America. (About one million dollars' worth of O-Cedar was sold in England this year.)

The O-Cedar business has been owned by a close corporation—Mr. C. A. Channell and a few associates. The business has exceeded its working capital's limitations.

More Capital Required

In order to expand, to make new day economies, to meet world-wide conditions, to make O-Cedar a larger success, new capital is required and invited. An inviting investment opportunity is offered.

This new capital is to be invested in new manufacturing facilities, enlarging markets, foreign expansion and other channels that have proven profitable.

The Plan

The plan is this: Class "A" Common Stock is being offered to the public.

This stock is sold at \$62.50 per share. The return is an annual dividend of \$6.00 per share. A yield of 9½ per cent. This dividend is the first obligation of the Company.

The stock is really preferred stock because the dividend is fixed—\$6.00 per share annually. In addition, the Class "A" Stock has full voting power, is non-callable, free from the normal Federal Income Tax and exempt from the Illinois Property Tax.

It has further earning possibilities—to yield more than 9½ per cent through extra dividends.

Class "B" Common Stock is to be held by Mr. Channell and his associates. No dividends can be declared on the "B" Stock until the dividends on "A" shares have been paid. Then the "A" shares further profit in the earnings equal to the "B" after the "B" have been paid. In other words the "A" Stock is preferred as to the earnings as well as to the assets.

Upon the completion of this financing the Company will not have any bonds, mortgages or preferred stock (it being the intentions to retire the outstanding preferred stock).

Earnings in the Past

The earnings of the Company for the past nine years have exceeded 40 per cent.

The earnings for the seven months ending July 31st, 1920, were \$269,875.00 or over the entire annual dividend requirements of \$6.00 per share on the Class "A" Common Stock. These earnings were made despite the high cost of raw materials and adverse working conditions.

Earnings for the year 1920 (before tax deductions) should exceed \$600,000.00.

Additional Earnings

In addition to O-Cedar the Channell Chemical Company owns the sole and exclusive sale rights for Aladdin Dye Soap throughout the world. This means that Aladdin Dye Soap is destined to occupy in its field what O-Cedar is in its—a dominating leadership. It means to you, as an investor in the Channell Chemical Company's stock, an additional source of profit.

It is confidently expected that the present financing will enable the Company to double its business—both in O-Cedar and Aladdin—during the next year. In this event the total profits should exceed One Million Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, or over five times the regular dividend requirements on Class "A" Stock, leaving a large equity applicable to the payment of extra dividends.

Present Management Unchanged

Mr. C. A. Channell will remain in active personal direction of the Company. He has no intention of retiring. His entire fortune, to a large degree, is represented by Class "B" stock. He is neither withdrawing his capital nor personal efforts. In fact, the same hands that have guided the Company in the past will direct it in the future.

Prompt Action Suggested

As an oversubscription of these shares is anticipated prompt action is suggested.

A form below is shown for your convenience in effecting a reservation of shares subject to your confirmation after investigation.

Additional information, financial statement, history of the company, etc., upon application.

F. A. BREWER & CO.

Investment Securities

Suite 612, 208 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO

The statements contained herein, while not guaranteed by us, are based on information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable. All legal matters pertaining to the issue have been passed upon by Messrs. Adams, Childs, Bobb and Wescott, Chicago. The books of the Company have been audited, as of October 6, 1920, by Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., Certified Public Accountants. The appraisal of the Company's properties has been under the direction of the American Appraisal Company.

In making reservations for this stock or in writing for information you are requested to use form similar to the following.

F. A. BREWER & CO.,
Suite 612, 208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Please reserve in my name.....shares of the Class "A" Common Stock of the Channell Chemical Co. at \$62.50 per share. This reservation is subject to my cancellation or confirmation within ten days from this date.

Please send me further information, financial statement, history of the Channell Chemical Company.

Name Address City State

For Holiday Gifts and Holiday Tables

- Imperial Chocolates, assorted, lb., \$1.00
- Imperial Chocolates, fruit or nut filling, lb., \$1.25
- Imperial Bonbons, assorted, lb., \$1.00
- Imperial Bonbons, fruit or nut filling, lb., \$1.25
- We do not believe it possible to make better candies than these.
- Regent Chocolates, assorted, lb., 80¢
- Queen Chocolates, assorted, lb., 65¢
- Peanut Taffy, lb., 49¢

Ribbon Candy 2 lbs. 65¢

All these candies are made in our own factory and nothing but the finest of materials go into their composition.

- California Budded Walnuts, lb., 42¢
- California No. 1 Walnuts, lb., 38¢
- Mixed Nuts, lb., 35¢
- Smyrna Figs Layer, lb., 40¢
- Smyrna Figs Pulled, lb., 50¢
- Malaga Cluster Raisins, pkg., 50¢, 55¢ and 60¢
- Apples, Oranges, Grapefruit, Grapes and Fruits of all kinds are to be found on our counters.

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Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.

BOSTON

Silver Plated Water Pitcher

(As Illustrated)

\$4.95



This pitcher is made of extra heavy silver plate guaranteed for long wear.

It is only one of many pieces of handsome boxed silverware that we are selling at low prices.

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For Men, Women and Children

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ALL PARTIES NOW OPPOSE DATISTS

In Spite of General Opposition
the Spanish Premier Decided
Upon an Election to Get a
Two Hundred Majority

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—A full measure of interest at the time of writing is being displayed in connection with the general campaign which is now in full swing, and here and there a little sincerity with some original aspects is discovered. Despite all the most formidable opposition that is brought to bear against him, it is believed that the Premier, Mr. Dato, has good justification for his bland optimism at the present time, declaring, as he does, that though all the world of Spanish politics should thus rise up against him, he will be easily victorious—a majority of 200 is spoken of. And then, independent of the parties and the sections of parties, as premiers have not been in recent times, what can he not do with such a majority? But the horizon is not cloudless.

The Datists have now really practically all others against them. Needless to say there are no friends of the government away on the Left. As to the Monarchist Liberals the Romanists and Alibists will operate against the government when they are free to do so, the Garcia Prietists also, although their chief contrives to express his disapproval of the monarchist coalition that has been set up against the Datists in the capital. This leaves us the Conservative Party which is mainly in three sections. There are the Datists, followers of the present Premier, who are regarded as the official Conservatives; the Maurists, a somewhat more conservative section, and the La Clervists, who are summarily somewhat weak but are improving and would do so more rapidly if public opinion in Spain had any great chance of asserting itself.

Dignified Aloofness
The Maurists are nearly everywhere openly ranged against the Datists. Their leader, Don Antonio, has adopted a certain attitude of dignified aloofness. He has refused to associate himself with the Datists, but for "patriotic considerations," according to his usual formula, he does not personally wage active war against them at this most critical moment. His captains and lieutenants, however, are ardent for the fight against their old Datist colleagues—whom they have always regarded as usurpers. So when José Calvo Sotelo, the Maurist candidate for Carballino, tells the chief of the party of the many irritations and difficulties he is suffering from the Datists in this campaign, Don Antonio writes back to him saying: "For patriotic considerations as you know, I have abstained and still abstain from initiating struggles which I consider lamentable, but defense against aggression is very justifiable, and, with whatever firmness it may be exercised, it will seem to me to be laudable."

As to the Clervists, the bitterness existing between them and the governmental party becomes more bitter every day, and this is not just a party display but is very evidently real and sincere. John de la Clerva and Edward Dato could hardly be contained in the same apartment together at the present time. Yet the Maurists and the Clervists are essentially strong integral features of the general Conservative Party, which is thus in such an amazing state of disunion. Being without a majority in the Cortes just dissolved, and with public opinion, so far as it can express itself, certainly against him on the railway rates and other questions, how then is Mr. Dato, with perhaps unprecedented party oppositions to his pretensions, to obtain the majority that he seeks? Above all, how, with these slings and arrows being hurled against him from every direction, and in such large quantities, can the Premier be so serenely confident that he will duly obtain that which he seeks?

Determined to Have Election
The answer is, of course, that this is Spain, and that Mr. Dato has determined to throw all scruples to the winds and have an old-fashioned election on the most thorough lines. A government, most particularly in Spain, has, of course, many powers, privileges and advantages which enable it always, with a certain amount of collusion on the part of other political sections, to "make" its elections to its own satisfaction. Hitherto, therefore, the results of elections in Spain have always been more or less accurately known beforehand. The increasing intelligence of the proletariat obviously introduces a new and difficult element into these considerations, and on the present occasion Mr. Dato is without much of that useful, friendly collusion that has been spoken of. Consequently there has to be more intense efforts in the "making" of the election; that is all.

This is clear and simple logic, and Mr. Dato, like the perfect politician that he is, accepts it. At the same time, despite the circumstances, he desires not a small but a large majority, so that in the new Parliament the Datists may be a great and homogeneous party, the Maurists and Clervists being just as fragments left outside—a terrible punishment inflicted upon them for their misbehavior.

Electioneering Insincerity
So we are about to see—and indeed are seeing now—such an exhibition of electioneering artifice and insincerity—to use the mildest possible and really inadequate terms—as can hardly be understood in other countries. At this stage of civilization, enlightenment and democracy, it is naturally expected that elementary force and corruption should be less and less practiced and more and more condemned, all party effort being directed in the way of organization and honest persuasion. Spain is far from that as yet. At the beginning of this campaign the optimists had hopes that the voice of the people might assert itself to some extent, since the people knew more, were thinking more, and in some respects were suffering more. Again, with a troubled conscience it has happened at most recent elections that some one of consequence has issued a manifestation of some kind extolling the beauties of electoral priority and piously proposing that the maximum quantity that is possible in Spain should be imparted to the pending contests. One remembers how this was done very definitely and impressively two years ago when Don Antonio Maura went out to seek a majority for himself, yet most respectable Spaniards felt ashamed and humiliated at the methods—the very worst—that were employed at that election. If a political individuality were an inconvenience it was quite a common thing to "detain" him, or otherwise get him out of the way until the trouble was over.

The Usual Homily
On the present occasion the usual homily, with a full apprehension of what is to come, has been delivered by a personage of no less consequence than the Count de Bugallal, Minister of the Interior—and a necessary party to all the electoral schemes and procedures that Mr. Dato has in hand. In a signed article in the newspaper "Hoy," he laments all electoral vices, and especially the subordination of the voter, but fears that little can be done against it since "parties, governments, and public opinion are inspired with a great benevolence for infractions of this class, when indeed they do not consider them plausible and even worthy of recompense."

So the great Datist majority having to be obtained, they are going about the making of it in the surest way. The first evidences of it were made in the region of Bilbao, whence there came down to Madrid a wall about the alcaides and councilors that were being imposed on various municipalities up there by "real order," as it is called, or government decree. But Bilbao should not have been surprised. These northern parts may have received the first lash of the government whip, but that whip is cracking all over the country now. Many and bitter are the protests against it on every hand, but what is the use? The same thing has been done many times before and will be done again; besides one cannot overlook the fact that many of those who protest have been parties to the same kind of thing in the past themselves.

Municipal Corruption
The system, however, may be considered by the students of politics in other countries to be interesting, remarkable and thorough. The alcaide, or mayor, of a Spanish municipality, is obviously a person of influence and power. If there is to be any manipulations of the community, obviously the alcaide chiefly, and the municipal councilors next, are the men for the purpose. Alcaides and municipal councilors in Spain in these days are elected by their own communities. It is well-known that there is a vast amount of municipal corruption in all parts of Spain, and sometimes bad cases receive publicity but not more than that occasioned by the government may send down from Madrid an official or two to make inquiries, and there are periods of much cunning and intrigue. At this present moment the government is suddenly and in the bluntest manner deposing alcaides all over the place, and substituting for them others of its own choosing, who in many

cases are brought in from afar and are absolute strangers to the towns and peoples over whom they are set to preside. They are, of course, practically nothing but election agents. The process is quick and there is little fuss about it. The reigning alcaide is informed that he is deposed and must get out quick, and so he does accordingly. His successor, the new alcaide, "por real orden," arrives immediately.

Sometimes a few municipal councilors, or even the whole of the ayuntamiento, may be disposed of in the same way. Occasionally, if it is thought necessary or desirable, the excuse is given that the alcaide and his ayuntamiento have been guilty of mismanagement or corruption, or both; or these offenses may be assumed. Some members of the community set up a loud protest, and write indignant letters to Madrid, and various politicians denounce the system as the most awful thing they have ever heard of. But little more is heard of it; the process works evenly, smoothly and certainly. As remarked, it is in action in many places now, manufacturing the great Datist majority which shall settle the problems of Spain.

EGYPT'S FUTURE AS AN AIR-LINE-CENTER

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Much prominence has been given in recent references to Egypt to the future of the country as an air-line center, in fact its importance in this respect was recognized in the earliest days of flying. The first aerodrome in Egypt was made at Heliopolis near Cairo some 10 years ago, when an air meeting was organized by the company which owns the desert on which the new town has arisen. Little was done subsequently with the exception of the visits of certain well-known aviators like Vedrines and Pourpe, until the war broke out, when a new aerodrome was made at Heliopolis on a fine stretch of level desert, and others were set up at Ismailia, Suez, Kassasin, and Aboukir near Alexandria.

Of these, the last named has been picked out as being the most suitable from every point of view, so much so that experts are of opinion that Aboukir will be one of the most important trunk line aerodromes in the world. Situated on a sandy level shore some 15 miles by rail from Alexandria, free of trees except some well defined groves of date palms, available for hydroplanes or the amphibious machines by reason of the magnificent sweep of shallow sheltered water known as Aboukir Bay, with a wonderfully equable climate where fogs are of the rarest occurrence, Aboukir certainly appears to be naturally destined to become famous in the development of air navigation. Evidently the military authorities fully recognized its suitability, for nowhere else in Egypt have such complete installations, offices, quarters, workshops, been made. It would indeed be a pity if all the heavy expenditure hitherto devoted to the site should be wasted, but evidently there is little possibility of this, though it is hoped it may pass into hands devoted to the development of aviation for peaceful purposes.

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Progressive Party will, for the time being at least, be at Winnipeg, this being considered most central. It is probable that a Dominion convention will be held in that province next spring. When the new organization has been created and launched the Canadian Council of Agriculture will cut loose from it, the chief function of the latter being more of an economic character.

Allied as it is with the political Labor movement, and through its latest development bidding much more strongly for urban support, the new party will certainly be a formidable factor in Dominion politics, and it is questionable whether even now it would not do as well as either of the older ones were a general federal election to be called in the near future.

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CANADA'S FARMER PARTY RENAMED

National Progressive Party Is
New Title Adopted by the
Farmers in the Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in officially introducing to the public the new National Progressive Party in endorsing the selection of the Hon. A. T. Crerar as leader by his colleagues in the House of Commons, and in recommending him to all provincial organizations as the national leader, is an event of much political importance.

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Hitherto the Farmers Party, out of which the National Progressive has sprung, has been merely provincial in character. That is, its organization has been of an entirely provincial character, there having been no such thing as a Dominion or central body of control. Though strong in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, there has been no concerted political action, though there has been oneness of aim.

For the most part important pronouncements on questions of policy have been made by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which had its origin in the west, with headquarters at Winnipeg. That these have been well considered is evident from the fact that they have been endorsed in their entirety by the farmers' organizations in all of the provinces where the farmers have a considerable following, British Columbia being the sole exception, where there is a difference of opinion over the tariff on fruit. This council drew up the well-known Farmers' Platform.

A Formidable Factor in Politics
The need of combined federal action being manifest, and as there was no other body of equally representative character to launch the wider movement, the Council of Agriculture at its recent Winnipeg meeting led the way in the manner already indicated. It was decided that there should be a coordinating committee, to consist of two representatives from each provincial political organization, with Mr. Crerar at its head. This body will act with the national leader in an advisory capacity, and will seek to coordinate political effort.

The headquarters of the National

Progressive Party will, for the time being at least, be at Winnipeg, this being considered most central. It is probable that a Dominion convention will be held in that province next spring. When the new organization has been created and launched the Canadian Council of Agriculture will cut loose from it, the chief function of the latter being more of an economic

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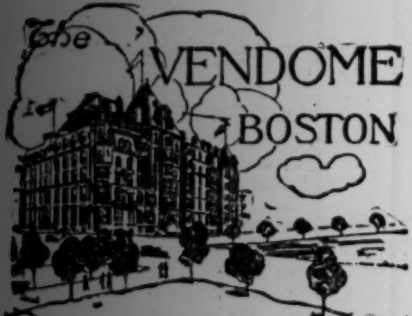
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PENNSYLVANIA IS
SOCCER CHAMPION

Red and Blue Team Finally
Breaks Its Tie With Princeton
for the Intercollegiate Association Football Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Staging a brilliant rally in the second half, the University of Pennsylvania soccer team defeated Princeton University, 4 goals to 2, and thereby captured its second consecutive Intercollegiate Association Football League championship at Merion Cricket Club Field yesterday afternoon. It was the third time this season that the teams had met, but the first time in which either could gain a clear-cut advantage, both previous games having ended in ties after prolonged struggles. This also marks the second straight season in which the Pennsylvania eleven has been undefeated in intercollegiate competition.

Pennsylvania's conquest was the direct result of their stronger offense, which has been developed by Coaches Stewart and Gould. The locals carried the attack into Princeton territory throughout the greater part of the game, only to kick the ball far off the net. After the game, Coach Neil, the Tiger tutor, was loud in his praise of the Red and Blue, especially regarding their strong offensive play. Princeton took full advantage of the few times it had the ball in Pennsylvania's territory during the first period, when the visitors scored their two goals on perfect shots by Stinson and Woodbridge. During the early part of the game the Penn players were very erratic, and after carrying the ball down near the Princeton goal would miss comparatively easy chances to score, due to the poor work of the forwards.

The Tigers led at half time by the score of 2 goals to 1, A. H. Spencer getting the locals' only tally during this period just short while before the whistle. It was near the middle of the final period before Bingham finally scored the tying goal, this score following a prolonged scrimmage in front of Princeton's goal. Bingham broke through the Tiger defense and drove the ball past J. W. Cooper '21. Pennsylvania then got working smoothly, and had its passing down to a nicety. With the ball well down in the Princeton territory, Spencer passed to Bingham over close to the touch line, and the latter made a perfect return to C. E. Pennell '21, who was a few feet directly in front of the net. Pennell had little trouble in driving the ball past Cooper. This goal was enough to win, but by way of making things sure, the Red and Blue added one more goal late in the period when H. C. Lee '21, the Chinese star—took a pass some distance from the net and with a perfect shot drove the ball between the posts. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA PRINCETON
Bingham, O. Moore, Woodbridge
Pennell, O. Moore, Woodbridge
Spencer, C. Moore, Woodbridge
Lee, H. C. Moore, Woodbridge
Dowling, O. Moore, Woodbridge
Neall, H. C. Moore, Woodbridge
Thoms, H. C. Moore, Woodbridge
Amelia, H. C. Moore, Woodbridge
Darrow, H. C. Moore, Woodbridge
Haywood, H. C. Moore, Woodbridge
Score—University of Pennsylvania 4; Princeton University 2. Goals—Spencer, Pennell, Bingham, Lee for Pennsylvania; Stinson, Woodbridge for Princeton. Referee—Scottell. Linesmen—Hunt, Addison. Time—Two 45m. periods.

NEW ASSOCIATION
FORMED IN SOUTH

State Universities, Augmented by
Several Other Institutions of
Section, Band Into Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Southern News Office

GAINEVILLE, Florida—There are now two active intercollegiate athletic bodies in the south instead of one. This is due to the fact that the Southern Association of State Universities held a meeting here at the time of the annual meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association and voted to extend its organization into a "Southern Conference" with University of Tennessee, University of Alabama, University of Georgia, University of North Carolina, University of South Carolina, University of Virginia, Clemson College, Georgia School of Technology, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of Louisiana, Tulane University, University of Kentucky, and Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College as members. The members of this conference still retain their membership in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, but will hold a special meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, in March for the purpose of further determining its schedules and rules.

The new conference stands for the one-year rule, no summer baseball, and no migration. The model of the Southern Conference is to be the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, more popularly known as the Western Conference, in so far as local conditions permit.

No progressive legislation was made at the meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The freshman rule was voted down. The summer baseball situation was left wide open in so far as boys could play on teams, just so long as they do not play in organized baseball. The smaller colleges are so much in the

majority that the lack of progressive legislation has caused a split. The surprise of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association meeting was the announcement that beginning September, 1921, Georgia Tech would not play freshmen on her varsity teams. The association voted to hold a Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association basketball championship tournament in Atlanta in March under the jurisdiction of the Atlanta Athletic Association. This will be the first tournament of its kind ever held.

COLUMBIA CLUB
LOSES A MATCH

Players of the Yale Club Furnish
the Surprise of the Day—
Crescent Squash Team Wins

INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS (Class A)				
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Harvard Club	2	0	1.000	
Columbia Club	2	1	.667	
Yale Club	2	1	.667	
Crescent Club	1	4	.250	
Princeton Club	0	4	.000	

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the absence of the leading Harvard Club, interest in Thursday's Class A squash team matches centered on the Yale Club, which won from the Columbia Club, hitherto undefeated, by 7 matches to 0. At the same time, at Brooklyn, the Crescent Athletic Club won its first victory at the expense of the Princeton Club players, 5-2.

In each case the leading players of the losers were missing. Jay Gould failing to appear for Columbia Club, while H. R. Mixsell and Harold Tobey were missing from the Princeton Club list. This resulted in a general move-up, and in a way proved rather disastrous. For the Yale Club, Thomas Coward, a new star, led the list, and after failing easily before E. W. Putnam in the first game, settled down and carried off the match by an overwhelming score. Several of the other matches showed similar conditions. A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, national champion, showed signs of returning form in his match against Lyle E. Mahan, the veteran tennis player. The summary:

Thomas Coward, Yale Club, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, 6-15, 15-8, 15-9.
C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, defeated Frank Kidd, Columbia Club, 15-9, 9-15, 15-6.
A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia Club, 15-3, 15-3.
H. R. Stern, Yale Club, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 8-15, 17-14, 15-7.
Stuyvesant Wainwright, Yale Club, defeated A. L. Marvin, Columbia Club, 15-5, 15-4.
D. S. Baker, Yale Club, defeated H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club, 3-15, 15-7, 15-2.
Joseph Walker, Yale Club, defeated R. L. Streibigh, Columbia Club, 15-12, 15-9.

Meanwhile, at the Crescent Athletic Club the Princeton Club players were equally unfortunate. O. DeG. Vanderbilt, making his first appearance of the season, made the best showing for Princeton Club, defeating H. W. Daughler without trouble, while R. E. Olds was similarly fortunate against K. F. MacVaugh. But the Crescent players proved too strong in the other matches, though H. D. Harvey made a strong struggle before falling before R. E. Fink. The summary:

C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent Club, defeated John Taylor, Princeton Club, 15-11, 15-3.
R. E. Fink, Crescent Club, defeated H. D. Bulkley, Princeton Club, 15-12, 15-12.
A. B. Baxter Jr., Crescent Club, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15-8, 15-9.
O. DeG. Vanderbilt, Princeton Club, defeated H. W. Daughler, Crescent Club, 15-10, 15-12.
R. E. Olds, Princeton Club, defeated K. F. MacVaugh, Crescent Club, 15-10, 15-9.
James Dorr, Crescent Club, defeated Basil Harris, Princeton Club, 13-15, 15-10, 15-5.
C. W. Dingee, Crescent Club, defeated R. H. Monks, Princeton Club, 15-9, 15-11.

EIGHT MEN INVOLVED IN DEAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—The transfer of Second Baseman D. B. Pratt, Catcher Harold Reid, Pitcher Herbert Thormahlen, and Outfielder S. B. Vick of the New York Highlanders for Pitchers Harry Harper and Waite Hoyt, Infielder M. J. McNally, and W. H. Schang of the Boston Red Sox, has been announced by Manager M. J. Huggins of the local American League club.

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—D. B. Pratt, mentioned among four New York American League players traded to the Boston American League club, cannot play baseball next year, according to P. G. Barteleme, director of outdoor athletics at the University of Michigan. Pratt's contract as "varsity baseball coach at Michigan precludes his playing baseball for the next three years, according to Barteleme.

CHANGE IN SCORING POINTS
NEW YORK, New York—A change in the point-scoring system of the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, provides for three instead of four points for winning by decisions. The five-point award for first place by a fall remains. The purpose of the new rule is to increase the incentive for a fall.

HOBBLITZELL IS NEW MANAGER
READING, Pennsylvania—R. C. Hobblitzell, a former first baseman of the Cincinnati Nationals and Boston Americans, has signed a contract to manage the Reading International League Baseball Club next season, succeeding John Hummel, who resigned recently. Hobblitzell managed the Akron Internationals last season.

FIVE VARSITY
MEN ARE BACK

Regular Basketball Practice Will
Start at the University of
Oregon After the Holidays
—Strong Five Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

EUGENE, Oregon—Regular basketball practice for the 1921 season at the University of Oregon will commence with the opening of college for the winter term, immediately following the holiday vacation, according to G. M. Bohler, varsity coach this year, succeeding Charles Huntington, well-known Oregon football mentor who handled the basketball quintet last year. An earlier start for the varsity basketball candidates has been prohibited by the interfraternity series, which filled the fall term up to the holiday season.

Those varsity candidates, however, who were not members of the football squad have been turning out daily, getting in shape for the real work to start. Five letter men, four members of the 1920 freshman team, and a number of stars from previous freshmen squads, who have not been in college for a variety of reasons, are among the list of varsity prospects for the 1921 season. The one star player slated for Oregon's five this season is E. R. Durno '21, all-Pacific Coast forward for the past two seasons and captain for 1921. Durno is rated as one of the fastest, although smallest, men in the Conference. Because of his exceptional speed, aggressiveness and brilliant basket-shooting ability, he has held the individual high-point record in both the Northwest and Pacific Coast conferences during his two years on the Oregon team.

The list of varsity candidates this season also includes another all-Coast selection in T. L. Chapman '21, guard. Chapman is a two-year letter man and was also a member of the freshman team during the first year in college. He is also a strong player in basketball, having played halfback for the past two seasons. His ability as a guard is well known in coast basketball circles, and he is one of the most consistent men in the Conference. He plays a steady, careful game; can watch his man with care, still figures prominently in the team's floor work, and can be depended on to add a few points to the Oregon score in every contest.

F. B. Jacobberger '21, an alternate guard and forward on the 1920 team, is the third two-year veteran eligible for this year's quintet. Jacobberger was used last year by Coach Huntington at either forward or guard and is equally effective at either position. He is of a tall, rangy build, exceptionally fast, and is of double value to a squad because of his versatile ability to work at either of the two positions. The two other letter men on this season received their first varsity experience last season with the 1920 team, P. M. Beller '22 and M. L. Latham '22. Beller is a guard and Latham can be used at either forward or center. Both played with their freshman class team in the fall of 1918.

With this list of letter men, Coach Bohler has on hand a strong nucleus around which to mold a formidable five for the coming season. This same quintet took the floor in several of Oregon's games last season and should work well together this year with the extra practice which they will have together. This lineup would read as follows: forwards, Durno and Jacobberger; center, Latham; guards, Beller and Chapman. Durno and Jacobberger would make a strong combination of point-getters in the forward positions; the two guards mentioned could take care of their department in an admirable manner, while Latham, at center, is a hard man to beat for the pivot position.

However, there are a number of newcomers in line to give these letter men hard competition for their positions. Among these are H. C. Latham '23, a center of ideal proportions; Hugh Clerkin '23, a forward on the 1920 freshman team; R. C. Andre '23, who played a forward position on last year's freshman team; and A. A. Burnett '23, a guard from last season's first-year five. W. J. Reinhart '21, is predicted, by those who saw him play with the freshman team of 1916, to be a basketball star quite the same as he was with the 1920 football team. Reinhart starred on the basketball, baseball and football teams during his freshman year but has not been in college since to be eligible for basketball. Last spring he turned out for varsity baseball, played an outfield position, and was elected captain of the 1921 nine. This year was his first chance at a varsity football position and he clinched the quarterback position, and made good. Students are now wondering if he will be a similar candidate for a forward berth on this year's basketball squad.

Oregon's schedule for the coming season has been announced by the Pacific Coast Conference as follows: January 25-26—Washington State College at Pullman; 28-29, University of Washington at Seattle. February 4-5, Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis; 11-12, Oregon Agricultural College at Eugene; 18-19, University of California at Eugene; 25-26, Washington at Eugene; 28-March 1, Washington State College at Eugene.

PENN FOOTBALL MEN
ELECT WRAY CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—At a meeting of the University of Pennsylvania football letter men Thursday afternoon, R. D. Wray '22,

of Monmouth, Illinois, was elected captain of next year's team. Wray formerly played on the Western Naval Reserve team at Cleveland, Ohio, before entering Pennsylvania.

Eighteen of the 21 players who were recommended for their varsity letters cast ballots. Wray's choice was unanimous. These men will be officially awarded their varsity letters: Captain Hopper, Thomas, J. Straus, Harvey, Wray, Grave, Frank, Thurman, Lenham, Ward, Whitehall, F. Straus, Cochran, Farrell, Watkins, Cooper, Wagner, Ertesvager, Sawyer, Day, and Miller. This is the largest number of varsity players to be selected in the last four years.

BOLDKUB 1903
CAPTURE FINAL

Exciting Contest Is Waged for
Copenhagen Football Cup—
Akademi Draws With Frem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The final lists of the Copenhagen Association Football Cup, Boldklub 1893 and Boldklub 1903, met again on November 14, this time in the league series. Frem also met Akademi Boldklub. The teams stood, before these games, in the following order, Boldklub 1903, 4 points; Boldklub 1893 and Akademi, 2 points; and Frem, no points. Boldklub 1893 were stronger than in their cup tie by the inclusion of Tarp instead of Boge, who has dropped out, and G. Olsen instead of Dreio. Simonsen was center-forward—Tarp's real place—while the latter played outside-right.

Play opened as in the cup tie in a very exciting manner. H. Hansen scoring for Boldklub 1903 inside the first few seconds. A moment later Boldklub 1893 attacked, and P. Jensen equalized for them. About a quarter of an hour's up-and-down play followed, and at the end of this Boldklub 1893 again took the lead with a goal by Simonsen. From this point to the end of the half play slackened considerably. Soon after the whistle for commencement, V. Jorgensen scored for Boldklub 1903 as a result of smart work by J. Jensen and C. Hansen. Boldklub 1893 again took the lead, however, through Grothan. A few seconds later Steen scored the equalizing goal, and almost at once, V. Jorgensen again put Boldklub 1903 in front, where they stayed to the full-time whistle. The last three goals took about a minute each to score, and afterward, though each side had enough opportunities, these were not taken, the match ending Boldklub 1903, 4; Boldklub 1893, 3.

Akademi managed to scrape a fourth league point on November 14, and thus put themselves into the second place, with Boldklub 1893 third. The Akademi men, however, were held to a draw by Frem. That they should have won and, indeed, were expected to do so, goes without saying, but they only managed to get their third and equalizing goal in the last moments of play. The football was not of a high order, and the Frem players deserved their 2-to-1 lead at the interval, even considering the wind in their favor. They hardly deserved their third goal in the second half, when S. Nielson found the net. Akademi's equalizing goals were secured by Nyborg and S. Knudsen.

FRENCH FOOTBALL
PLAY CONTINUES

Association Matches for the Several
Provincial Titles Produce
Looked for Results, on Whole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Association football matches for the various provincial championships were continued November 21, but did not give rise to anything really surprising in the way of results. In Paris, perhaps the most interesting match of the day was that between Racing Club and Red Star, the former obtaining a narrow victory by 2 to 1; but scarcely less attractive was the fixture between Olympique and Club Athlétique de la Société Générale, when the first-named proved successful by the comfortable margin of 3 to 0. Two other interesting matches were contested, Club Athlétique de Paris defeating Union Sportive Association Cléry by 2 goals to 1, and Football Club Levallois drawing 2 to 2 with Club Athlétique de Vitry. Other results in Paris were as follows:

Association Sportive 4, Gallia Club 1.
Union Sportive Suresse 5, Standard Athletic Club 1.
Sportive Club Choisy 5, Paris Universitaire Club 1.
Association Sportive Amicale 1, Stade Français 0.
Union Athlétique St. Ouen 0, Raincy Sport 0.

"En Province," the star attraction was the meeting of Olympique Lillois and Union Sportive Boulognaise, when, after a somewhat one-sided game, Olympique proved successful by 8 goals to 0. Playing at Havre, the Athletic Club of that town was too strong for Football Club Dieppe, the latter going down 4 to 2 after a game struggle. Olympique de Marseille defeated Velo Club Sainte Cécile by 4 goals to 1, but Sporting Club Marseille was obliged to admit the superiority of Sports Athlétiques Provençaux who triumphed to the extent of 2 to 0.

HINCHMAN TO BE MADE MANAGER
TOLEDO, Ohio—Harry Hinchman of Toledo, Ohio, has signed a contract to manage the Chambersburg team of the Blue Ridge League for 1921. He has played second base on different leagues for the last 13 years.

RACING CLUB HAS
A CLEAR MARGIN

Leaders in French Association
Enhance Position by Victory
Over Universitaire Fifteen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Rugby football matches played in Paris November 21 did not produce anything surprising in the way of results. Racing Club, one of the strongest "Rugger" sides in France, found little difficulty in defeating Universitaire de France by 8 points to 0, whilst Olympique secured a victory over Club Athlétique de la Société Générale by the even wider margin of 16 to 0. Stade Français also registered a good win, by 12 points to 0, against Paris Universitaire Club.

Racing Club thus held the leadership of the Paris championship standing with a total of 9 points, with Stade Français 2 points behind. Olympique occupied third position with a total of 6, as did Club Athlétique de la Société Générale; whilst Paris Universitaire Club and Sporting Club Universitaire de Paris held fourth and fifth positions with 5 and 3 points respectively. As will be seen, Racing Club was firmly established at the head of affairs, and the struggle had apparently resolved itself chiefly into a close fight for second place.

"En côte d'argent" only three matches were played, two of these ending in most decisive victories, and one concluding with "honors easy." Stade defeated Section Burdigalienne by 17 points to 0, Sporting Athlétique Bordelais scored a victory by 11 clear points against Association Sportive du Midi, and Club Athlétique Béglais drew 0 to 0 with Bordeaux Etudiants Club. Section Bordelaise de l'Union des Cheminots consequently shared the leadership of the local championship standing with Sporting Athlétique Bordelais, each club having an aggregate of 6 points. Club Athlétique Béglais followed close with 4 points, whilst Association Sportive du Midi and Bordeaux Etudiants Club were bracketed third, with 3 apiece. Section Burdigalienne had the lowest position, being possessed of only 2 points.

"En côte basque" Avion Bayonnais, which club headed the standing with 9 points, defeated Association Sportive Bayonnaise, which with Biarritz held fifth position with 3 points, by the narrow margin of 5 to 3. The Dax team, which claimed second position in the table with a total of 8 overran Biarritz to the extent of 8 points to 0, whilst Section Paloise and Boucau Stade drew in a game devoid of scores. These two last-named clubs held fourth and third positions, respectively, with totals of 4 and 5.

In the "Pyrenees" district, Montauban drew with Saint Gaudens, 0 to 0, Stade Toulousain gained a narrow victory over Sporting Club Albigeois by 1 to 0, and Toulouse Olympique Etudiants Club defeated St. Girons by 8 points to 0. The leader of the standing in this district was Stade Toulousain, with 6 points to its credit, the occupant of second place being Olympique Etudiants Club with 5 points. Montauban was but 1 point in arrears, whilst three clubs—Saint Gaudens, Albigeois, and St. Girons—could boast only the small total of 3.

LEAD IN NORTHERN
UNION UNCHANGED

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE
(Standing to November 20)

Club	W	L	D	Pts	Pts P.C.
Hull Kingston Rovers	8	2	0	171	20.181
Hull	8	2	0	177	105.72.72
Hullifield	9	4	0	225	88.69.23
Bramley	6	3	0	71	30.66.66
Swinton	8	4	0	122	112.66.66
Broughton	6	3	1	129	60.65.00
St. Helens Recreation	7	4	0	116	65.62.83
Wigan	7	4	0	116	68.62.33
St. Helens	6	4	0	138	73.60.00
Leigh	6	4	0	81	59.09.29
Rochdale Hornets	5	5	0	88	99.58.33
Warrington	7	5	1	144	134.57.69
Batley	6	5	0	123	83.54.54
Leeds	6	5	0	115	74.54.54
Huddersfield	6	5	0	109	116.50.00
York	6	5	0	132	102.45.45
Barrow	5	6	0	87	111.41.66
Dewsbury	4	6	0	84	80.40.00
Oldham	4	7	1	96	119.37.50
Hunslet	3	7	0	41	89.30.00
Widnes	3	7	0	67	117.30.00
Huddersfield	3	8	1	89	135.29.16
Keighley	2	8	0	64	176.20.00
Bradford Northern	2	10	0	96	340.18.18
Salford	1	9	1	41	160.13.63

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, England—Hull Kingston Rovers were, on November 20, still at the head of the Northern Union Rugby Football League standing, and fully deserved their position for the consistently good form shown each week. The Halifax team moved from sixth to third place, and Bramley to fourth, as the result of several excellent victories. Marked improvement in the play of the Broughton Rangers also resulted in a higher percentage in the standing.

Defeating St. Helens Recreation by 8 points to 2, on the Recreation ground, Broughton Rangers gave further convincing evidence of improvement. The winning team, as a whole, played sound football, not a weak spot being revealed anywhere. If special mention can be made of any of the Rangers, it surely must be T. Davidson, whose play at fullback was well-nigh perfect. The victorious forwards packed, wheeled and dribbled in great style, also tackling with certainty when the opposing backs were handling the ball.

Hull Kingston Rovers gained a 6-to-4 victory over Batley by reason of enthusiastic combination, rather than by individual brilliance. As the game was played on the Batley ground, the Rovers' win was Batley's first home defeat of the season. Widnes fully deserved their win

at the expense of Oldham, by 14 points to 7, being much the better team in all positions, except at outside half. The winners' forwards played a prominent part in the victory, their following-up and keen tackling worrying the Oldham backs; and, as they also gained possession of the ball more frequently in the pack than the Oldham six, the Widnes backs had many opportunities, some of which were accepted.

The defeat of the Leigh men on their home ground was largely accounted for by their inability to field anything like their regular team. With Warrington playing at the top of their form, the score of 11 points to 2 was not surprising. Wakefield Trinity and Leeds played a keen game, which was won by the former, 5 to 3. Again it must be said that the winners have J. Parkin to thank for the result. Bramley took the initiative for the better part of their game with York, and scored 18 points to 5. Clever work by the Bramley halves helped to keep York on the defensive. Owing to misunderstanding, Barrow did not field all the "regulars" in their encounter with Hull, at Hull. This did not prevent a good game, and the home side had to play hard to gain a victory, by 11 points to 8.

Wigan defeated Salford in decisive fashion, 21 points to 0, by superior all-round play, and Swindon outclassed Keighley to the extent of 23 points to 0. Huddersfield's experiment of playing H. Wagstaffe at halfback did not bring victory at Rochdale, the Hornets winning by 3 points to 2. The half and three-quarter line must be causing some concern to the Huddersfield management.

The score, Dewsbury 2 points Hunslet 0, is noteworthy because the winners were minus the services of three players for much of the second half. High scoring was the order of the day at Halifax, at least by the home team, 50 points being scored without response against Bradford Northern.

COLGATE APPOINTS ANDERSON
HAMILTON, New York—The election of N. G. Anderson of Erie, Pennsylvania, as captain of Colgate University's basketball team for the coming season, was made known recently after a meeting of the eight varsity basketball men that returned to college this fall.

BURKE GOING TO BOSTON
NEW YORK, New York—J. T. Burke, up to the present time manager of the St. Louis American League Club, has been signed as coach and assistant manager of the Boston Red Sox, according to an announcement by President H. H. Frazee of the latter club.

DUNN TO LEAD BETHANY ELEVEN
BETHANY, West Virginia—F. G. Dunn has been elected captain of the Bethany College football team. A game has been arranged with the United States Naval Academy to be played at Annapolis, Maryland, on October 29, 1921.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—William Donovan, former major league pitching star, has signed a contract to manage the Philadelphia National League team next year, succeeding C. C. Cravath. Donovan, a Philadelphian, gained his greatest fame as a pitcher for the Detroit Americans. Later he managed the New York Americans and last year was the manager of the Jersey City International League Club.

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Marylebone Cricket Club and
New South Wales Meet in
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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Marylebone Cricket Club and New South Wales opened their cricket match here November 19. The wicket was in perfect order and as Col. J. W. H. T. Douglas won the toss, Marylebone went in to bat first with J. B. Hobbs and A. C. Russell batting to the bowling of C. Kelleway and J. M. Gregory.

Run scoring was slow at the start and Gregory was doing some fine bowling, with the result that Russell was out for 27 runs, and J. W. Hearne, who succeeded him, made only two runs before retiring. E. H. Hendren then partnered Hobbs and ran up 67 runs before being run out. Harry Makepeace joined Hobbs at bat and made 20. He was followed by F. E. Woolley, and at this point Hobbs was retired after making a fine 112. Colonel Douglas joined Woolley, but failed to make a run. Wilfred Rhodes, P. G. H. Fender, H. Stradwick and H. Howell were the other Maryle

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EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN SCHOOLS
TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The German caste and military state has collapsed; no wonder that the schools must also undergo radical changes. The youth of Germany was divided into pupils of the classical schools (Gymnasien) with their preparatory classes, pupils of the middle-class, district, and municipal schools, the three latter differing one from another by the amount of the school fees. Compared with these caste schools the national school was a mere charity school.

However, a national school which should receive the children of all classes and give to every capable child a chance of advancing in the scale of education as far as its abilities permit has for a long time been the dream and desire of the teachers and of all those who saw in the caste school a disastrous splitting up of the national forces. But it was only the collapse of the military standpoint in the valuation of the course of education, and the introduction of democratic public institutions, that made the path free for the common elementary or "standard" school (Einheitschule). It was, of course, evident from the very beginning that a common substructure could keep together all children for a certain number of years only, but while its most fervent supporters recommended a public school of at least six annual classes, and a further uniform education with separation according to capability, the advocates of the higher schools wished to maintain their special preparatory classes as long as possible, and to accord to the elementary school three years only.

After having discussed the matter with the ministers of public instruction of the various states, the authority of the realm proposed an elementary school of four years and submitted to the National Assembly quite a small school bill shortly before its dissolution, the said bill mainly dealing with the gradual suppression of the preparatory and private schools. The first school bill of the realm was deliberated upon and passed with unusual hastiness. It was meant less as an educational than as a social law. "The aim we must strive at is to try to bridge over as far as possible in our new republic the gap which separates the several classes of the people one from another," said Minister Koch in supporting the bill.

The law taken on the whole bears the stamp of a compromise and thus cannot give full satisfaction to anybody, but it is at any rate a start for a new constructive effort, a first timid trial to give to the school a popular character.

The second larger step was meant for the development of the instruction of teachers, and the third concerned the development of schooling in the direction of advancing in the best possible manner the unfoldment of the national strength latent in every single child. In consideration of the traditional separation of schools, teachers, classes and ranks, it is no mean undertaking to have brought the school institutions of the realm, up to and beyond the elementary school, into popular tracks on a national scale.

Then it was proposed to convoke a vast school parliament composed of educational men from the highest to the lowest, of authorities and parents, men and women of all parts and parties of the realm, in order to discuss and freely to interchange ideas about national education. A mutual public discussion promised extensive impulses and a clearing up and reconciliation of the prevailing differences of opinion and aim. Many difficulties lay in the way of the convocation of the great school conference and it had to be postponed repeatedly. The choice of persons to be convoked was in itself not easy; their number rose to 600 by making allowance for the circles which wished and had to be represented: teachers of all grades and from all parts; authorities; political, social and religious groups and associations.

In well-considered single reports filling a volume of more than 300 pages, the chief questions were prepared by the best thinkers. On June 10 the conference was opened by the Minister of the Realm, Dr. Koch, in the building of the Reichstag. The place of the assembly itself lent it a certain importance, still more the names of the thoroughly equipped and eloquent men who are known throughout the realm as supporters of particular ideas or leaders of intellectual movements.

There was much, perhaps too much, spoken of and discussed. During the first three days, the great questions of the "standard" school, the industrial school and of the instruction of teachers were deliberated upon in the plenary meeting. Thereupon the meeting was dissolved into committees treating certain questions separately, in order to make their reports during the last three days again in full session.

The contrasts in the points of view came sharply to light when the first question, the "standard" school, was dealt with; in fact, so divergent were the proposals that no aim could be seen, and most probably a great deal of water will flow under the mill before an elementary school with a six years' curriculum will be established. The leading lines traced with reference to the simple theme of the industrial school are of greater value. The point of view is that the possibility of maintaining the national unity depends on the firm consolidation of the joy of work in all social strata. Therefore, work must be the basis of education, and the school not a simple institution for teaching, but an educational working community systematically

built up. It should lead, step by step, by playing, forming, producing, and acting, to the independent assimilation of knowledge and perception, to values of the inner life, to joy in form, and through all these to deeds serving the interest of the community. In order to transform the existing school into the new school, it is necessary that work should become a fundamental condition of teaching in the form of active learning, and be a branch of instruction in all schools as manual training.

The discussion as to the instruction of teachers was very heated, as this question constitutes the core of the whole transformation of the school. Whilst one part of the delegates supported instruction of the teachers of national schools as distinct from the instruction of teachers of classical schools, others demanded that the professional training of all kinds of teachers should take place according to a plan the same for all in its essentials, but adapted to the various professional tasks, the possibility of passing from one kind of professional training to another being rendered as easy as possible. One idea prevailed with the majority, viz., the demand of the teachers for university training in one form or another.

The attitude of the plenary meeting toward the propositions of the committee was looked forward to with great interest. And then the unexpected happened: the majority rejected the vote on the leading line laid down by the committee. The friends and adherents of the old political and religious program had carried their point. During three days the participants in the conference heard 19 reports and declarations of minorities without coming to any decision. Thus the conference has not led to an immediate, perceptible result; it has occasioned much disappointment to many teachers and educationists, but, no doubt, many fertile impulses have also emanated therefrom. For the first time, the advocates of reform and the national school have been allowed publicly to support their views and demands, and to substantiate them under the fire of their opponents. The German school conference will remain a landmark in the history of German educational affairs, and it is to be expected that it will lead to a permanent institution, where the most varied opinion may be expressed openly and solely with regard to the good of the whole country.

STATE OF RESEARCH
IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The question of research is one which has, to a great extent, been left to the initiative and philanthropy of private individuals, and although the progress made, in some subjects, has been extraordinary, yet it has necessarily been more or less spasmodic, and therefore lacking in continuity. The war, however, proved a great forcing factor, and the exigencies of that period caused world-wide steps to be taken to foster the ideals of research, and South Africa has not been left behind in this respect.

The Research Grant Board came into existence as the result of a report and recommendation of the Advisory Board of Science and Industry of South Africa, and the new body has inaugurated measures to encourage scientific research in the universities and museums of the Union. It was felt that these institutions were not being utilized as much as they might have been for this purpose. They were, therefore, approached by the scientific and technical board with a view to ascertaining the reasons.

The main factors in regard to the universities were found to be lack of adequate staff, the absence of necessary equipment and the fact that there was no provision for research scholarships. The museums were found to be insufficiently equipped. A report was, therefore, submitted by the committee to the government setting forth the urgent need for improving the position, and further recommending the setting up of a body to be known as the Research Grant Board. The committee's recommendations were referred by the government to the senates of the universities and, later, were approved by the Minister for Education. Thus was inaugurated the board which promises, by its encouragement of research work among enthusiastic seekers after knowledge, to have important results in many directions.

It was at first intended that the government should be advised by the board only concerning research questions in the universities and museums, but later the scope of the body was enlarged. The reason for this development was the wish of the advisory board of industry and science, and also the University College, to deal with literary, economical, and sociological research, so as to include research in institutions other than educational.

In consultation with the Royal Society of South Africa it was further decided that all government grants in aid of research should be controlled by the board on which the Royal Society is represented. The board is not independent, but forms a sub-committee of the advisory board of industry and science. This was arranged in order to secure co-ordination between the two bodies, and the reports of the new board are forwarded without alterations, but with comments, where necessary, to the Minister of Education and the Minister for Mines and Industries. The chief duties of the Research Grant Board are in connection with the awarding of scholarships and grants, the employment of research scholars, the under-staffing of universities and the initiation of research. In regard to the first, financial provision has been made in the estimates for the year, and regulations to govern the grant awards have been

drawn up, and applications for scholarships and grants have been invited. The former are known as government research scholarships, and they vary between the value of £80 and £250 a year, for one or two years, and may be renewed if a favorable report is received on the quality of the work done. They are open to all persons resident within the Union and are for research in South Africa, but in certain circumstances a scholar may continue his studies overseas. It is stipulated that each scholar shall devote his time to the prosecution of the research, which shall be conducted under the control and supervision of a person approved by the board. In the event of a student publishing the results of his work he shall designate himself as a "government research scholar" and shall supply to the board such numbers of the publication as they may require. Holders of these scholarships are mostly those who hold university degrees, and are conducting research for the first time.

EDUCATION NOTES

The provincial universities in England have all, of late, felt the need for greater financial support. Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham have all appealed for public support, and the latest to follow their example is the University of Leeds. In issuing the appeal the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Michael Sadler, states that he has secured promises of various sums up to £10,000, the total so far being £112,000, together with an estate at Westwood which consists of a large house, smaller buildings, and eight acres of land suitable for a hall of residence for students. The amount aimed at is £500,000 sterling. An influential meeting was held on November 25 at the Leeds Town Hall. The Lord Mayor, who presided, stated that their requirements were new laboratories for teaching and research in natural science; £100,000 was to be spent in building a hall of residence; new buildings for the library, the agricultural department, and a new gymnasium and examination hall. In addition, they wanted to increase the general endowment fund by £250,000. The increase in the number of undergraduates is remarkable; there now being three times as many as before the war. Given the necessary accommodation which the new buildings are designed to provide, there is every likelihood of 4,000 or 5,000 students reaching 3,000 or 4,000. Other influential speakers from the area served by the university addressed the meeting, and the prospects of the success of the appeal appear to be bright. Sir Michael Sadler, in his speech, touched a high level. A university, he said, was one of the greatest investments a country could make. It was a capitalization of thought through a great educational institution. Within the next five years every university would have to decide whether it was to continue free and autonomous, or whether it would require the government to take over its financial responsibility, and with it the detailed administration and control of what should be living and free. University education meant efficient citizenship.

The adoption of the Burnham report by the National Union of Teachers at a special conference may well prove to be historic in the annals of the teaching profession. It is generally believed that the salary question is now settled on a stable foundation for the next five years. Opposition had, however, been evident in various local associations of the union in the interval between the publication of the report and its adoption, and at the conference the debate was long and stormy. The criticism related to the teacher, who is to receive the lowest of the four scales, was most strongly expressed and at present has the most determined support. On the day that the conference met, the National Union of Women Teachers held a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, when the president of that association pointed out that the Burnham committee consisted of thirty-nine men and only five women. Whether such a state of affairs will exercise any great adverse influence upon the National Union or the Burnham settlement remains to be seen. But the sky is distinctly overcast.

The full four-term year of 48 weeks has been adopted by the Ohio State University, with the possibility of making even a change in the fall of 1921. Both the faculty and the board of trustees favored the policy. The summer session, as the fourth quarter, will be administered by the deans and the usual administrative organization. This is practically the system which has long been in operation at the University of Chicago, and which enables diligent and ambitious students to complete their college courses in three years. Many colleges are filled to capacity this year with unprecedented enrollments. One of the benefits of the four-term system is that it makes it possible to have the same accommodations serve a much larger enrollment.

College fraternities are permissible to a certain point, it is frequently decreed by college authorities. Whereas the University of Kentucky recently presented the fraternities with a plot of land upon which to construct their houses, holding that the fraternities are a help and not a hindrance to a university, the board of trustees of Dartmouth College has voted that in the future, permission will not be given to any fraternity to build a house, unless the plans have been examined and approved by the board. This latter action was deemed necessary to guard against artificial standards of living which might result should elaborate buildings be erected out of all proportion to the democratic purposes of the college.

INTERNATIONAL
EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Institute of International Education believes that a wisely selected professor, who because of his character and scholarship can well represent America abroad, may be of great service in the development of international good will, said Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the institute. In a paper read before the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which held its annual conference in Boston recently.

"At present the European nations are unable to support exchange professors as they did previous to the war," continued Dr. Duggan. "They are eager, however, to have American professors visit their universities. The institute does not feel that it can wholly support a large number of professors abroad in any one year. It has, therefore, developed its plan of grants to professors on sabbatical leave who are going abroad and who are willing to lecture in the universities of other countries and have been invited to do so. The institute will pay the traveling expenses from the institution in which the professor teaches to the institution in which he will lecture and return. The institute has this year sent out 15 professors on sabbatical leave to universities in many parts of the world, for example, London, Paris, Prague, Shanghai, Madrid, Strasbourg, Athens, Constantinople and Peru. Though the European countries cannot afford to support professors here, the institute has invited professors from other countries to come to the United States and has circulated them among the various colleges and universities to lecture before the general student body and to confer with professors and graduate students.

"The institute has attempted also to stimulate the exchange of students between the United States and other countries. It has collected what is probably the most complete compilation of information with reference to exchange of scholarships and to fellowships open to visiting students for study in the United States, and for American students to study in countries abroad. In order to facilitate cooperation in the matters of exchange of both teachers and students, and in educational matters generally between the United States and other countries, the institute has representatives in practically all of the European countries and hopes soon to have representatives in all countries of the world. It is enabled, therefore, to give Americans going abroad on educational matters letters of introduction which will facilitate their approach in other countries and in a similar way the representatives abroad are enabled properly to introduce visitors to things educational in the United States. There are few distinguished educators visiting the United States who do not visit the institute.

"The institute believes that it is as essential for Americans to know of the difficulties and problems of other countries as for the people of other countries to know about those of the United States. To secure this end, the institute has established in some 80 colleges and universities throughout the country, international relations clubs, which are voluntary organizations of teachers and students who may be interested in the study of international peace. The institute provides the clubs free of charge with syllabi, bibliographies, books, magazines and other literature for study of these problems. Moreover, it sends upon visits to them from time to time distinguished visitors from other lands and American professors who are authorities in the field of international relations. An annual conference of representative members of the clubs is also held, the interest of increasing the efficiency of the work.

"The institute has published and distributed a booklet on 'Opportunities for Higher Education in France,' one on 'Graduate Study in the British Isles,' another entitled 'Observations on Higher Education in Europe,' the first annual report of the director and a special bulletin for administrative authorities in universities and colleges. The latter deals with visiting professors and commissions, recently founded traveling and research fellowships, foreign professors available for teaching engagements and research opportunities abroad for American students.

"The institute is ready to place all its resources at the service of any institution or educator. It cooperates with the American University Union and the American Council on Education. To facilitate the work, the institute has been divided into five bureaus: Europe, Far East, Latin America, women's colleges, and international relations clubs." Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, who read the paper to the conference, declared that the Institute of International Education is one of the most important developments in the field of education in the two years following the war.

RURAL SCHOOLS
IN PORTO RICO

Rural teachers in Porto Rico are considered by the Department of Education as leaders in the rural welfare campaign throughout the island, says School Life. The teachers are expected not only to teach agriculture as part of the course of study but also to assist in the entire campaign for the growing of food products.

At least a week before the opening of school rural Porto Rican teachers must visit the barrios in which they

are to teach in order to arouse interest among parents and obtain satisfactory enrollment of pupils during the first week of school, according to instructions issued by Dr. P. G. Miller, Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico. By the same authority, the school day is now six hours instead of five.

Distinct courses of study have been prepared for the urban and the rural schools. Pupils from rural schools who enter urban schools are compelled in most instances to drop back a grade, although the supervisor in charge is allowed freedom of judgment in assigning such pupils to the grade for which they are best prepared. In order to bring the rural schools to the urban standard, it is suggested that in consolidated schools in which all-day sessions are held and in which no teacher has charge of more than two grades, the urban course of study be followed, if suitable teachers can be secured.

TRAINING FOR
CITIZENSHIP

And the University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Dr. Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard Law School, in his address upon "The Place of the University in Training for Citizenship," at the recent inauguration of Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton as president of the University of Michigan, spoke in part as follows:

"That any man potentially can be or do anything and that the way to learn to be or do it is a practical apprenticeship was a traditional Anglo-American idea. We were wont to think little of theoretical training for practical activities. Fifty years ago, the lawyer came to the bar by way of a lawyer's office; . . . the teacher simply went out and taught; the would-be engineer served an apprenticeship to engineers; the future editor began to learn his calling as a reporter; the future manufacturer as a hewer of wood and drawer of water in the mill. Then, certainly, men would have said that the best training for citizenship was experience of the exercise of its functions and that universal suffrage and annual elections were sufficient for that purpose. Today we have come to think otherwise. The majority of the legal profession come from law schools or teachers' colleges; engineers graduate from schools of engineering, and the success of schools of Journalism and schools of business administration in attracting large numbers of students indicates that a wide extension of academic vocational instruction is before us. In large part this change in our ideas of professional training has been called for by the conditions of twentieth century life and is eminently desirable. But there are elements in our life that make for exaggeration of its application.

"When any new interest becomes important in politics, the feeling arises at once that it must have a representative in the cabinet, the outward sign that it has achieved a place in the political sun. When anything which is conceivably teachable becomes important in the eyes of a considerable part of the community for the time being, a place must be found for it in the academic curriculum; the course, or, better still, the chair, testifies to authoritative recognition of its importance. In part this faith in courses and curricula grows out of the desire of the individual citizen to see the work of his hands in public institutions, which is a by-product of democracy. . . . The mere mechanism of courses and lectures is relied on as confidently as is the mechanism of laws and constitutions and political institutions. In part, also, this faith in courses and curricula goes with that method of thinking about teaching against which Socrates protested. It looks upon the student mind as an empty vessel requiring to be filled with ready-made materials from without; as a blank sheet upon which the teacher is to write something wholly outside of the student, whose function is purely receptive or passive. Such belief is strong in the business man of today, as it was strong in the everyday Athenian citizen of Socrates' time. And as men of business are the dominant force for the time being in our social and national life, we look to them for our ideas on many things beside business, on the same principle of homage to material power or success on which the ancients deified their rulers. Hence, in spite of ourselves, we of the universities seem to be acquiescing in the business man's premises, that whatever appears to be needed in society for the time being must be taught, and, if taught, should, of course, be taught on the business principle of securing the best external matter to fill the cranial void or the best writing upon the mental blank sheet at the lowest cost.

"If for such reasons or any of them it is thought that we must have schools of citizenship or courses in citizenship or formal education in citizenship, and the question is, where is the university to stand in the formal hierarchy of courses in the subject, then, I say, the university is best advised to let the thing alone. It has been pushed into doing too much of this sort already. Indeed, those who picture training for citizenship of this sort if they succeed in realizing their picture, have a . . . disillusionment in prospect. For the popular belief in the efficacy of courses and of formal instruction has brought about an unhappy attitude on the part of the student. He is examined in the content of the course. Accordingly he reasons thus: I am not bound to know anything of the subject of the course that was not in its content as given;

I am not bound to know anything about anything unless I have had a course in it to fill my cranial void with the material upon that subject, nor may I reasonably be expected to do anything unless I have been taught to do it in a formal course. On the other hand, the public reasons thus: He has had a course in this or that, therefore he knows it; he may be relied upon as fully competent in this or that; #1 because he has had formal training therein and his mental blank sheet has been competently filled out with the requisite facts and figures. A generation of students formally educated in citizenship and turned out with the idea that they were bound to know or to think nothing with respect to the duties of a civilized man in a civilized society beyond the content of the formal course in which they were examined—a generation turned out to live with a public relying upon them as fully competent to the obligations of citizenship because they held diplomas as bachelors of political science in citizenship, would achieve more for the undoing of academic education than a host of barbarian invaders.

"On the other hand if when we speak of training for citizenship we mean that every man finds himself living with his fellowmen in a condition of social interdependence in civilized and politically organized society, and that the bringing up of men to live in that condition so as to make the most of its possibilities both for him and for them is a social service of the first order in which a university as an important social institution may take an important part—if this is meant, then there is another story. . . .

"Looking at the matter in this way, we must ask ourselves at the outset what we mean by citizenship in the present connection. In a university we are thinking of more than the moment; we are dealing with universals and are endeavoring to look at things sub specie aeternitatis. . . .

"What may the university do toward realizing the ideal of citizenship and furthering its ends? . . . "Nothing less than life itself in a civilized community of civilized men is the real vocation for which the university must train. Getting a living is a small matter in comparison with living after one has gotten it. Hence if the universities have swung back for a time to the vocational idea, their function is still what it was in prior periods of the vocational conception—to train socially useful members of society, useful generally as men and specifically as professional men through their practice of their professions or callings. No doubt you will say the university has more to do than this, and I will grant it. But the further aspects of the university are not relevant to the present discussion. My proposition is that even in the avowedly vocational, which has come to be so large a part of university work, the aim of the university is ultimately what it was under the exclusive reign of the humanities, what it has been from the beginning of universities—"by its insistence on the development of the legitimate faculties of man, a development secured by concentration on things that are in themselves pure and true, it draws men to the boundaries of human power."

"If this view is sound, the university has always had a chief place in the highest and best training for citizenship. And it is significant that it has never been found necessary or expedient to make teaching of citizenship as such directly a formal end. . . . A dogmatic instruction in citizenship conceived in that spirit is certain to do injury to social order by the reaction it will produce; a dogmatic instruction in citizenship that shall impart absolute knowledge of the expedient compromise, the just balance, between the general security and general progress seems to me an impossibility.

"Nothing could be more fatal than that those who for the time being control the political or the economic organization of society should be able to use the universities in an attempt to manufacture the sort of citizens which it suits their interest, real or supposed, to promote. The work of the university to deal with the problem of a supervised injection of a carefully prepared serum into the student brain but by so guiding the mental and moral self-development of the rising generation as to lead them to higher ideals of individual self assertion, to better and broader views of the ends of political activity and to a wider conception of the possibilities of life in American society. It is not the function of education to make us all of one mold that we may be citizens in the Byzantine sense. Variety is a wholesome feature of social life, as, indeed, it is a characteristic of all life. . . .

"To the university is committed to conserve, to further, and to transmit the highest things, and so the function of the university on the side of training for citizenship is one of bringing out of men all that makes for the highest civilization and leading them to the conscious and continued exertion that humanity in their time may achieve the best of which it is then capable. From its walls should go forth prophets and statesmen, poets and engineers, men of broad, refined culture, and men of strict devotion to a narrow speciality, dreamers and workers, thinkers and men of achievement. All are needed to make up a living, growing, civilized society in the world of today. All may be good citizens and the aggregate may be the highest type of citizenship if in the university they were led to see clearly, to think critically, to hold their minds open and form tolerant judgments of their fellows, to resist unreason and abhor willfulness, to look with discrimination upon the fashionable project of the moment, to remain unmoved by crazes, panics and hysterics, judging them by a mature sense of values and appraising their phenomena at their permanent worth."

SECONDARY SCHOOL
IN WALES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—The report of the departmental committee on the Organization of Secondary Education in Wales has been described as a "valuable and workmanlike document," and as indicating the desire of Wales to control her own system of national education and to unify, under one controlling body, all grades of education. For this purpose, say the signatories, "We recommend the establishment of a national council of education for Wales having all forms of education within its scope." Such a council "must be clothed with some of the authority of the State; must be able to regard education as a whole, and be representative of the main elements of Welsh national life." The council recommended by the committee "should contain not more than 120 members, of whom a substantial majority should be appointed by education authorities under education acts, and the remainder by university bodies, teachers of various types, and other bodies concerned with education." It is thus evident that the claim of the teaching profession to a measure of responsibility for the administration of the education service has been recognized and their cooperation provided for.

With regard to the functions of the council it is recommended that it should be advisory and deliberative. It should take the place of the University Court and the Central Welsh Board. The county schemes will be replaced by regulations made by the local education authorities for securing to those authorities due control over finance and the administration of the schools. With regard to the degree of independence to be left to local governors the committee puts forward some interesting proposals.

As regards finance, each secondary school should be left free to spend its income in its own way after submitting an estimate and getting it approved. This financial freedom is to be accompanied by some loss of freedom in administration. At present each school is free to frame its own curriculum, but the report proposes that the general course of studies should be determined by the county while the time-table and the syllabus in each subject are left to be arranged by each school itself. To avoid the danger of bureaucratic determination of policy, however, the committee is of the opinion that for the purpose of dealing with the co-ordination of educational effort in the light of local needs, and with due regard to freedom for educational experiment, the county authority should be only act after receiving and considering the advice of a committee which should be composed mainly, if not wholly, of teachers, including some university teachers. In the matter of the appointment of the headmaster the committee thinks that the ultimate decision should rest with the county authority, but strongly recommends that when the appointments are being made the local governors should be given representation.

The committee are not only concerned with the erection of a national council, but they also discuss and make recommendations as to local systems of organization. They recognize that "local bodies are capable of rendering great service by stimulating, and focusing interest in the schools," and therefore they desire the formation of local bodies nearer to, and more in touch with the schools, than the county authority. Thus it is laid down that "the establishment of district bodies for the management of secondary schools or for all types of education in the district should be obligatory upon the county authority." One of the chief functions of such district bodies would be to secure co-ordination and variety in the types of schools under their jurisdiction and it is held that if curriculum is to be determined on the basis that the school is the unit of organization, and that nothing must be done to let each school do the best it can for all its pupils, the system would fail to put the fullest opportunities within the reach of every boy and girl. The district therefore, is to be not merely the unit for administrative purposes but a real educational unit.

With regard to central schools it is pointed out that the representatives of Labor, who gave evidence, held that the central school would not satisfy the need for prolonging a liberal education as far as possible, and that the continuation school could only be regarded as a makeshift. This view implies the institution of a system of universal secondary education, but the committee do not subscribe to this view, and have consequently been criticized for a lack of enterprise and imagination, as missing an opportunity of outlining and recommending a scheme that would make it possible for every Welsh child to receive full-time education up to the age of 16.

The recommendations with regard to the boarding of pupils attending secondary schools and for the granting of maintenance allowances to pupils from remote rural areas touch two urgent needs. The observations of the committee on the relations of the secondary schools with the university, on the provisions of maintenance allowances and scholarships tenable at the universities, and on the provisions of schools for adult education are expected to meet with general approval. As a whole, the report will be helpful in the necessary reorganization of the Welsh education system.

Inmates of the jail of the city of Valparaiso, Chile, have enrolled to the number of 130 in a school of primary instruction conducted by the Provincial Association of Students of Valparaiso.

THE HOME FORUM

The Kitten on the Wall

See the kitten on the wall,
Sporting with the leaves that fall,
Withered leaves—one—two—and
three—
From the lofty elder tree!
Through the calm and frosty air
Of this morning bright and fair,
Idling round and round they sink
Softly, slowly: one might think,
From the motions that are made,
Every little leaf conveyed
Syllab or fairy hither tending—
To this lower world descending,
Each invisible and mute,
In his wavering parachute.
—But the kitten, how she starts,
Crouches, stretches, paws and darts!
First at one, and then its fellow
Just as light and just as yellow;
There are many now—now one—
Now they stop and there are none.
—Wordsworth.

Charles Kingsley and His Garden

When my father settled at Eversley Rectory in 1844, most of the garden consisted in a line of fish ponds, running from those in the glebe field, past the house, and joining the large pond belonging to the Church Farm, behind the church. He at once became his own engineer and gardener. The ponds, except three in the glebe field, were drained. What had been a wretched chicken yard outside the brick-floored room which my father took for his study, was laid down in turf, with a wide border on each side; and the wall between the house and stables on the western side, was soon a mass of creeping roses, scarlet Honey-suckle, and Virginia Creeper. This became "The Study Garden," up and down which my father paced bare-headed, composing sermon or novel, lecture or poem; for he never indulged in "rough copy," every sentence being thought out first, and then written or dictated straight off with hardly a correction.

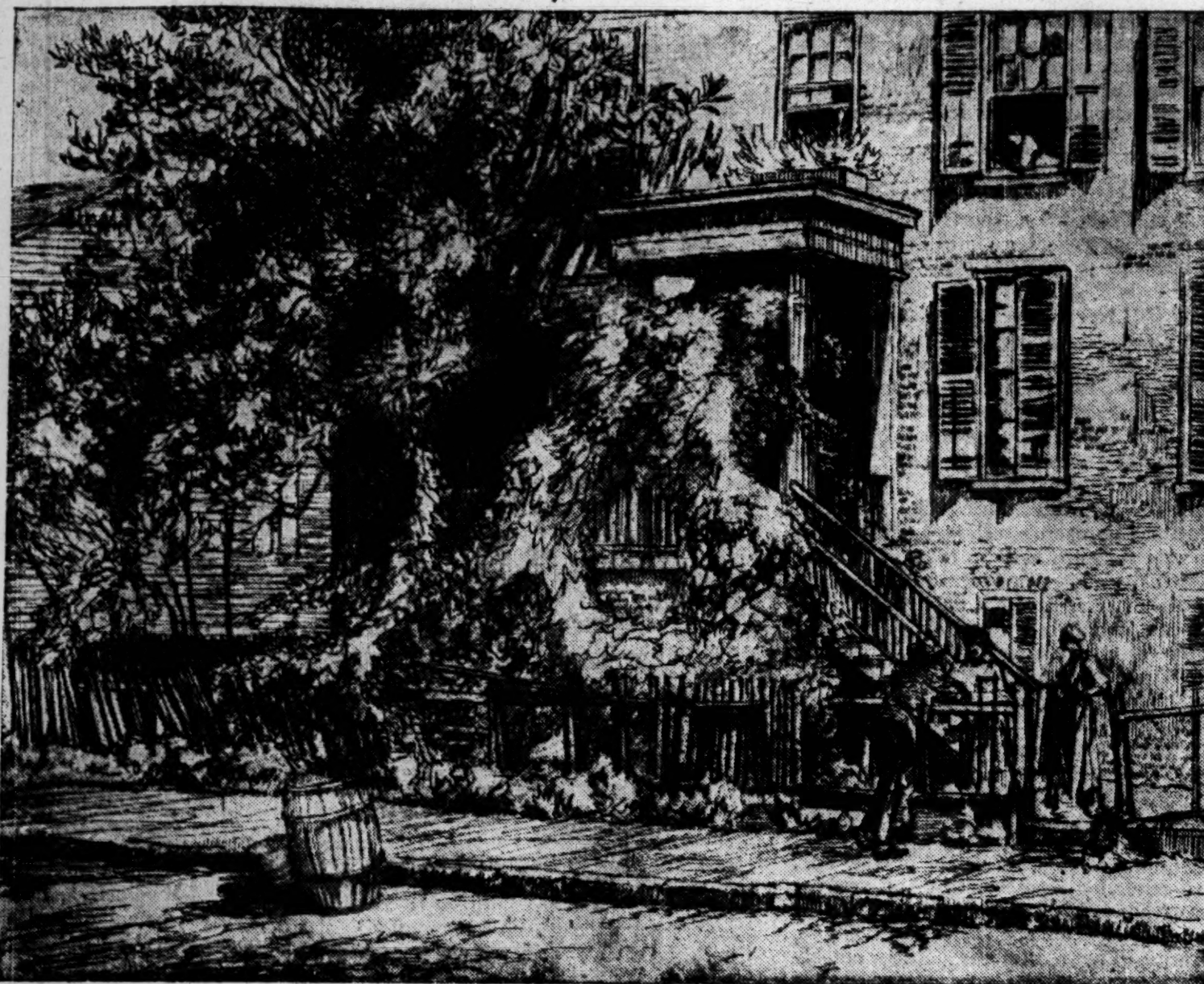
On the sloping lawn between the house and the road, stood, and still stand, the three giant Fir trees planted at the same time that James I., who was then building Bramshill House, planted the Scotch Firs in the park and the isolated clumps on Hartford-bridge Flats and Elvetham Mounts. Masses of shrubs were planted to keep out the cold draughts of air, which even on summer evenings streamed down from the large bogs a quarter of a mile away. Plane trees, which threatened in every high gale to fall upon the south end of the house, were cut down. And our sleep in May was thenceforth undisturbed by a nightingale, who shouted so loud from one clove to my window, that I remember once hurrying at the "poor bird, as all forlorn!" he sang the night through, anything that came handy, from coals to boots.

Against the south wall of the house which looks on the dear "Study Garden," a Magnolia, *M. grandiflora*, was trained, filling the air and all the rooms with its fragrance. . . . The great treasure of the Study Garden was . . . an immense plant of the Japanese Honey-suckle, *L. reticulata*

the offspring of a tempest,—not, it is true, in a teapot, but in a soup-kettle! Never shall I forget . . . the first time I heard Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite played by a great orchestra. The elfin music of Anitra's dance was done; the funeral dirge of Ase had died into silence. . . . Then Tympno arose

people on her open decks. I know nothing prettier than the vision that shoots by your door, as you sit . . . in your leaf-darkened portico on the bold shores of the Hudson. The American edition of Mrs. Trollope (several copies of which are to be found in every boat, serving the same

trice in the central figure of that lively group of laughing courtiers; whilst did we seek Juliet, it would, of course, be by appointment on the balcony. To fancy yourself in such company is pleasant matter for a midsummer's night's dream.—"Obiter Dicta," A. Birrell.



"Old Portico, Richmond, Virginia," from the etching by C. H. White

aurea, trained over an iron umbrella in front of the study window. This was given to my father by Mr. Standish, when only a tiny pot plant with six leaves, a year and more before it was distributed to the public. Well do I remember his delight at bringing it home after a visit to Sir James Clark at Bagshot Park. And carefully the little plant was nursed and well it thrived; being covered every summer with sweet flowers, and with bright purple berries for Autumn decoration; while its descendants, from cuttings, abound in the parish still.

But Tympano Stood Unmoved

As a boy I was fascinated by the orchestral kettle-drummer. We dare confess as weaknesses of childhood oddities which would stamp us, grown men and women, as decidedly queer. I shall not confess that as a man I am still fascinated by the kettle-drum of the orchestra. It is easier to ask you whether, on your honor, the little man behind his battery of polished mortars from which he dauntlessly fires single booming shells and rattling showers of grape has not helped you to pass more than one musical evening without disgracing yourself by falling asleep. If you do not care to commit yourself, at least own that you too have been amused and interested in watching his flying sticks and his bobbing head; for unless you are an admirer of Tympano, these reminiscences will mean nothing to you.

He is never at a loss. He glares at the score. His uncompromising attitude shows you that he, at any rate, knows what it is all about. How admirable is his self-possession as he screws up his diaphragms, taps them gently, caressingly, with critical ear inclined, and allays their throbbings with unfettered palm. (And all this amid an avalanche of sound, like a man artistically tying his necktie while sliding down the Jungfrau.) How wonderful is his ability to keep one eye fixed on his score and the other on the leader, ever ready to insert, jauntily or circumspectly or decisively, into the theme his punctuation of stops, dashes, and exclamations; yet also ready at any moment to set his sticks flying till they hover over the agitated surfaces of his drums, an indistinguishable cloud, out of which rise ominous mutterings of mobs, rumblings of thunder, roar of surf, howlings of all the bulls of Bashan. Tremendous tumult to be

and girded his loins for battle. He tested the knobs of his sticks, he turned his screws, he patted his sheepskins and "over them softly his warm ear laid." All was right and tight as a cruiser in fighting trim. He bent forward, alert and ready, but majestically calm.

The Mountain King's ball began. The wild orgy rose and swelled. Winds howled in gorges, pines whistled and screamed, demons laughed, the sea moaned in far flocks. Superhuman buzzings sounded from the bass viols, demonic chords from the cellos, shrieks of pain from the clarinets and oboes, defiant challenges from the horns, piteous complainings from the bassoons. On and on, up and up, swept the tides of sound, but Tympano stood unmoved. Higher and nearer, still they threatened to engulf him, but he quivered not an eyelid. I had given him up for lost, but suddenly came to a nod from the leader he came to life, he let loose his thunders, he roared his defiance. Low and uncertain at first he rumbled, but waxed in volume until, little man that he was, he all but drowned his tolling, sweating comrades in a longdrawn rattling peal that shook the seat whereon I sat.

I dreamed of Tympano that night. I saw him riding the wind, a new Hercules, a new Hermes with a drumstick for a caduceus. This exploit of Tympano's took place in my twelfth year, and for a long time he occupied a niche of honor in my mental gallery of heroes as the most redoubtable of drum-drubbers. Of course, I realized that I would rather listen to the orchestra without him than to him without the orchestra, yet I felt that the Mountain King's ball would be a poor affair without him, like a thunder-storm without any thunder.—Atlantic Esays.

On the Hudson in 1850

I had fixed upon the first of August for my annual trip to Saratoga—and, with a straw hat, a portmanteau and a black boy, was huddled into the "rather-faster-than-lightning" steamer, "North America," with about seven hundred other people, like myself, just in time. . . . Away we "streaked" at the rate of twelve miles an hour against the current, and by the time I had penetrated to the baggage-closet, and seated William Wilberforce upon my portmanteau, with orders not to stir for eleven hours and seven minutes, we were far up the Hudson, opening into its hills and rocks, like a witches' party steaming through the Hartz on a cauldron.

A North-river steamboat, as a Vermont boy would phrase it, is another sort of thing from a Britisher. A coal-barge and an eight-oars on the Thames are scarce more dissimilar. Built for smooth water only, our river boats are long, shallow, and graceful, of the exquisite proportions of a pleasure-yacht, and painted as brilliantly and fantastically as an Indian shell. With her bow just leaning up from the surface of the stream, her cut-water throwing off a curved and transparent sheet from either side, her white awnings, her magical speed, and the gay spectacle of a thousand well-dressed

purpose to the feelings of the passengers as the escape-valve to the engine) lay on the sofa beside me, and taking it up, as to say, "I will be let alone," I commenced dividing my attention, in my usual quiet way, between the varied panorama of rock and valley flying backward in our progress, and the as varied multitude about me.

Near me sat a Kentuckian on three chairs. He had been to the metropolis, evidently for the first time, and had "looked round sharp." In a list of no very delicate proportions, was crushed a pair of French kid-gloves, which, if they fulfilled to him a glove's destiny, would flatter "the rich man" "the camel" might yet give him the required precedent. His hair had still the traces of having been astonished with curling tongs, and across his Atlantean breast was looped, in a complicated zig-zag, a chain that must have cost him a wilderness of racoon-skins. His coat was evidently the production of a Mississippi tailor, though of the finest English material; his shirt bosom was ruffled like a swan with her feathers full spread, and a black silk cravat, tied in a kind of knot, flung out its ends like the arms of an Italian improvisatore. With all this he was a man to look upon with respect.

In a retired corner, near the wheel, stood a group of Indians, as motionless by the hour together as figures carved in rosso antico. They had been on their melancholy annual visit to the now cultivated shores of Connecticut, the . . . forgotten and once wild home of their fathers. With the money given them by the romantic persons whose sympathies are yearly moved by these stern and poetical pilgrims, they had taken a passage in the "fire-canoe," which would set them two hundred miles on their weary journey back to the prairies. Their Apollo-like forms loosely dressed in blankets, their gaudy wampum belts and feathers, the muscular arm and close clutch upon the rifle, the total absence of surprise at the unaccustomed wonders about them, and the lowering and settled scorn and dislike expressed in their copper faces, would have powerfully impressed a European. The only person on whom they seemed to cast a glance was the Kentuckian, and at him they occasionally stole a look, as if, through all his metropolitan finery, they recognized metal with whose ring they were familiar.—N. P. Willis, "Life Here and There."

Evening

Slowly she wanders up the river sands,
Faint on her brow the flush of lapsing day,
She comes with silence from the twilight lands,
And smiles to think the dawn so far away.
Day's fragrance lingers round her. . . .
—George Sterling.

Good Company

Fancy stepping into a room and finding it full of Shakespeare's principal characters! What a babel of tongues! What a jostling of wit! How eagerly one's eye would go in search of Hamlet and Sir John Falstaff. . . . We should have no difficulty in recognizing Bea-

The Early Virginians

The vast majority of Virginians throughout the colonial period were country people, born and bred. True, many of the emigrant founders of families built up their fortunes by engaging in business as merchants or as Indian traders, but even these cultivated . . . crops with enthusiasm, and their sons, as a rule, aspired to be and were planters only.

In 1666 Governor Berkeley, writing to Lord Arlington of conditions in the colony, said: "We live after the simplicity of the past age, indeed unless the danger of our country gave our fears tongues and language we should shortly forget all sounds that did not concern the business and necessities of our farms." The county seat and warehouse were little centres of public and private business, and of news, and during the seventeenth century Jamestown, with its fifty to sixty houses, was known throughout the colony as "town." In the later eighteenth century Norfolk became a prosperous port with full-rigged ships and smaller craft constantly coming and going, and several thousands of inhabitants. Williamsburg had about one thousand, and Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, and some other places on the rivers—none of which were more than large villages—became busy marts of trade. But all of these together made but a small part of the colony; the far larger, rural population was composed of many classes, from the great planter and slaveholder whose lands extended around his ample home as far as eye could see, to the squatter on a few acres, in his one-room cabin. Much more numerous than either extreme was the farmer of the middle class living with no attempt at elegance, but in plenty, and supplied with every real necessity.—Mary Newton Standard in "Colonial Virginia, Its People and Customs."

The Individual and the State

There was this radical difference between the governments of Greece and Rome and those of the Gothic tribes. In the former the State was everything, the individual nothing; the State was thought to have a perfect right to the property, liberty, and even life, of its citizens. In the latter the individual was everything and the State comparatively nothing; all rights were thought to exist, to inhere by nature in the individual; and the State could demand nothing from him for public use without giving him an equivalent. Here we find the fundamental principle of civil liberty; that principle which has been so carefully guarded in the English and in all the Anglo-American constitutions, and which was so happily and tersely expressed by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence. Our rude Saxon ancestors, though under a kingly government, had more real liberty, and a more just appreciation of the true dignity of man, than had the polished citizens of the republics of the Mediterranean. The legislative authority was vested in the witenage-mote, or assembly of wise men. . . .—Dexter A. Hawkins.

"The Strong Man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
WRITING under the marginal heading "Ignorant idolatry" on page 186 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says: "If mortal mind knew how to be better, it would be better." This desire to find the way has been the desire of the ages. For mortal man, faced with sin, sickness, and death, is really baffled. Death is accepted as, in any case, inevitable and the ultimate master of the situation, whilst, if he has sought out many inventions for dealing with the other two, sickness is also accounted inevitable. It may be banished, for a time, but triumphs ultimately over mortal man with death.

As to sin, the best that mortal man, uninstructed in Christian Science, can hope for is to keep it, in its most apparent forms, at bay. No possibility of victory is held out to him here. A full salvation, such is the teaching of most religions, is only obtainable hereafter, and by the orthodox way of sickness and death.

A moment's consideration of the matter must convince anyone that this was not Jesus' way of salvation. In the first place, he never deferred salvation to a vague hereafter. Indeed, the central point of his teaching was the immanence of this salvation. "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," and "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you," he declared, again and again, in so many words, or in effect, to all who would hear him; whilst all his teaching, confirmed by his wonderful works, was directed to show that sickness, sin, and death must be destroyed, not submitted to, before the kingdom of heaven could be entered, the realm of harmony attained.

Now, in his struggle with sin and sickness, the orthodox Christian has always imagined himself beset by all manner of foes. Sometimes, in regard to sin, his enemy has become objectified in a personal devil, but in regard to sickness, his enemies have long been legion, and through years of so-called research he has evolved all manner of ways of dealing with them, every phase of sickness calling for a different treatment, and different treatments commanding acceptance at different periods. Once again, any study of the matter must reveal the fact that this was not Jesus' way.

There is no record in the New Testament narrative of Jesus ever having used a drug to heal the sick or of his ever having prescribed any form of treatment. "The centurion answered and said, Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof: but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed." And the centurion was right, for, whether the work to be done was stilling a storm at sea, feeding a multitude of hungry people, cleansing the leper, or raising the dead, speaking the word only was, with Jesus, always sufficient. In other words, Jesus had but one remedy for every form of in-harmony and that remedy was the truth. He told his disciples that they should know the truth and that the truth should make them free. In other words, that they should know the truth about God and the truth about man, and, in the understanding of that truth, they would surely find themselves free.

Briefly then, what is this truth about God and man and the universe as Jesus taught it and demonstrated it? The truth about God is that God is Spirit. The truth about man is that God, Spirit, is his Father, the truth about man and the universe is that "it is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," and that the devil, or evil, is a lie, a liar and the father of itself. Or, as Mrs. Eddy has expressed it on page 468 of Science and Health, "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

This then is the truth which makes free. And how does it make free? By binding "the strong man," the belief in power apart from God. Jesus, it will be remembered, was charged, on one occasion, by the scribes with casting out devils through Beelzebub, that is by recourse to the wholly material exorcist practices of the day. He met this charge by pointing out the self-evident fact that if a kingdom was divided against itself it could not stand, that if Satan rose up against himself he could not stand "but hath an end," and then he went on to insist that no one could enter a strong man's house, and spoil his goods "except he will first bind the strong man." It was just this that Jesus was doing, binding the strong man, denying the evidence of the material senses, and proving the invalidity of material so-called law. Of Jairus' daughter, bewailed as dead, he said, "the damsel is not dead, but sleepeth." To the man with the withered hand he said, "stretch forth thine hand"; to the man sick of the palsy, "Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house." Whenever Jesus of Nazareth was confronted with the claims of the strong man, he silenced them with a present proof of their nothingness. In the

presence of Jesus, the Christ, sickness ever gave way to health, want to supply, storm and tempest to a great calm.

Now Jesus not only did these things himself, but he enjoined upon all who believed on him that they should follow his example, expressly declaring that all who understood the great truth of the aliveness of God, divine Mind, and the nothingness of matter or mortal mind should do the works that he did and even greater works. As Mrs. Eddy puts it on page 400 of Science and Health, "Mortal mind is 'the strong man,' which must be held in subjection before its influence upon health and morals can be removed. This error conquered, we can despoil 'the strong man' of his goods,—namely, of sin and disease."

A Word From Stedman

To Howells (1877)

But now about the songs. One day, in the midst of my work, I got a letter from Mr. Buck, which at once struck me as the letter of a true artist—a conscientious and poetic musician. He was good enough to say that he had selected my tropical song (which I thought you had concluded to use as a poem, only) from several others, as the one best suited for a strong effort on his part. He suggested some alterations, with so much perception and reason, that I was struck with his proposals and determined to assist him as I could. Among the rest, he wished me to introduce a verse suggesting danger, for a loud agitato effect before the verse beginning "Whisper, tarry a space." This I at once wrote for him, the idea striking me as a fine one, and the new stanza tones up the whole poem. This making the song too long, I ruthlessly cut out the second stanza, which always reminded me of one of Taylor's anyhow.

Today Mr. Buck has been over here, with a superb baritone singer, and rehearsed his song for me—and he really has quite taken me captive. He has composed a magnificent baritone song (for contralto, also)—varying the music to suit each stanza: a song that will live, if printed, and be sung by every baritone in the country. It is rare, indeed, that a poet is so well understood and interpreted by a musician, and I was touched. So have some vigorous singer render it for you; the accompaniment, too, is perfection. You will observe little changes I've made in the words, here and there. I should say it certainly would occupy four pages in the magazine, but Mr. Buck justly says that if you really want to call attention to your music you must now and then have a real "effort" and occupy some space. Contralto and baritone songs are very scarce you know.—"Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1920

EDITORIALS

A Final Stand to Save the Parks

IF THE people of the United States should realize that their wonderful system of national parks was in danger of serious impairment, and an expression on their part could obviate that danger, there is not much likelihood that they would neglect to express themselves. Impairment of the national parks, however, does not come directly before the people. If it comes into popular notice at all it does so only here and there, or creepingly. Perhaps it gets to the attention of the whole people only after it has become difficult for the people to act. At this moment the national park system is in danger. There is an imminent danger that one of the most beautiful and most famous of the parks will be encroached upon for industrial purposes. Here and there, the public has become aware of what is intended, and is starting a vigorous protest. But there is no evidence yet that the whole public appreciates what has been done, of late, by those who seek to make use of the public reservations for private advantage. The public must bestir itself if it would save these reservations from a perversion of their original purpose.

It is the Yellowstone that is now directly menaced. Some time ago, moneyed interests, desiring to use the water there for irrigation purposes outside the park, secured from the government permission to conduct surveys in the reservation for a storage reservoir. These surveys have already been made. A bill has already passed the United States Senate which aims at giving over 8000 acres of the park for reservoir purposes. The area involved, although it has been described as being composed mostly of unsightly swamp lands, is announced by the National Association of Audubon Societies to be one of the most beautiful sections of the park, containing not less than forty waterfalls, cascades, and hot springs. It has not been readily accessible and is consequently little known. But the Audubon Societies declare that a few miles of dirt road would open it to thousands of motorists and camping parties. If the bill, having received the Senate's approval, secures also the indorsement of the House, where it is now pending, a precedent will have been created for the building of reservoirs and barrages elsewhere in the Yellowstone, and in many places in other parks, and the way will be opened for the ruin of marvelous regions. One dam that would be immediately undertaken, no doubt, would be that of a Montana association which hopes to build across the lower end of Yellowstone Lake. The promoters have already undertaken a broad campaign in support of their project. In addition to these proposals, which have irrigation as their object, the Water Power Act, passed at the last session of Congress, allows the Water Power Commission, created under it, to grant water power concessions in the national parks.

So it seems that, once again, there is need of a popular uprising in defense of the park system. The people must call a halt on projects like those outlined above if the parks are not to suffer desecration. The people will need to require of Congress an amendment to the water power law, exempting the national parks from the activities of the water power interests, if a door is not to be left wide open for destruction of many of those features which make the parks most valuable as reservations. Certain organizations are already engaging in a vigorous campaign of defense. There is the National Association of Audubon Societies, mentioned above. There is the newly formed National Parks Association. And there are smaller and non-related organizations which have seen the need and are doing splendid work in their special fields. Not long ago the Massachusetts Agricultural Society brought the matter up by resolution. Now, from the opposite side of the country, comes the Dallas Property Owners Association of Texas, and the Texas section of the American Association of Civil Engineers, declaring that the pending legislation should be defeated and that an amendment should be immediately adopted to the Federal Water Power Act. Similar expressions cannot come too numerous or too soon, if they are to be in time to have an effect upon the legislators at Washington.

Now, moreover, the safeguarding should be made conclusive. There is no question as to the national purpose in establishing the national parks and monuments. The intention was clear that they should be inviolate. The very purpose of setting these great tracts apart was that they should be exempt from that absorption into the industrial system of the country which has been gradually including all unprotected tracts that involve waterfalls and storage possibilities. If there had been any doubt that the original intention was to this effect, that doubt would have now been cleared away by the statement of policy adopted in 1918, as a guide to the activities of the National Park Service. This statement of policy declares that "the national parks must be maintained in absolutely unimpaired form, for the use of future generations as well as those of our own time"; that they are "set apart for the use, observation, health and pleasure of the people"; and that "the national interest must dictate all decisions affecting public or private enterprises in the parks." Enterprises, such as here referred to, cannot, of course, have any reference to such things as water power or irrigation development, which can only have the effect of transposing much of the water of the parks to exterior and unrelated areas and purposes. Such a reference is precluded by the statement of policy itself. It points rather to enterprises like those of transportation and entertainment, which, while not altogether out of keeping with the purpose of the reservations, must of course be held strictly in check, lest they, too, overstep their proper bounds. That the officials of government who come most directly in touch with the parks favor their complete preservation from industrial encroachment is well. But it is not enough. John Barton Payne, United States Secretary of the Interior, who, by virtue of his office, is a member of the Water Power

Commission, has declared that, in his view, the setting apart of the national parks and monuments by Congress means that they should be preserved in their integrity "forever free from any form of commercialism." But Mr. Payne can do no more than urge his view upon his colleagues. He may be outvoted. The loophole that was left in the law under which he serves is inconsistent with the national policy as defined in the Park Service enactment. That loophole should now be stopped up. In the face of an aroused public, Congress will hardly care to leave these wonderful national reservations any longer open to attack.

"Bolshevist" Armenia

IT IS NOT easy to credit the latest reports from Geneva, to the effect that the great powers are unwilling to favor the admission of Armenia to the League of Nations, on the ground that the little Republic, deserted and helpless, has "gone Bolshevist." Nevertheless, there would seem to be all too much reason to suppose that this is actually the case. For months past, the Armenians, hard pressed on all sides by Bolsheviks, Tartars, and Turks, have been sending out urgent appeals to the powers for help. They have not desired to shirk effort in their own behalf. They have not appealed to the powers to send troops to fight their battles for them, although, in view of the way in which they fought for the Allies during the war, they would be quite justified in making such an appeal. They have appealed merely for such help, in the way of war matériel and funds as would enable them to help themselves. The Allies, however, have not only failed to do anything for Armenia, but there is reason to believe that France has actually been supplying funds and matériel to her enemies. When Turkey entered the war on the side of the Central Powers, in the autumn of 1914, and the Asia Minor question, long taboo in diplomatic circles, began to be freely discussed, France may be said to have taken the lead in insisting that the end of the war should see Armenia not only liberated, at last, from the domination of the Turk, but established as an independent state with a territory conceived on a generous scale. Again and again during the early years of the war, French statesmen reiterated these views. And yet, for more than twelve months now, France has not only refused to help Armenia, diplomatically or otherwise, toward the realization of her aspirations, but has, notably in Cilicia, actually aided those who were fighting against her.

Now, as far back as last May, the government at Moscow approached the Armenians with offers, most alluring to an almost desperate people. Moscow offered to guarantee to Armenia all the territorial concessions promised by the Allies, backed by military assistance sufficient to maintain the integrity of these territories, on condition that Armenia accepted the Soviet control of her foreign policy. The alternative was invasion on a most extended scale. Armenia was without supplies of arms or ammunition. The enemy was at the very door, and no help from the Allies was even promised. Armenia, however, refused. Within three weeks, the Bolsheviks had made arrangements with the Turks to attempt an invasion of Armenia from a southwesterly direction, and had themselves crossed the Armenian frontier in the northeast. For some two months, the unequal struggle was continued, and then, early in August, shortly after the decisive defeat of the Kemalists forces by the Greeks, Moscow suddenly changed its policy and arranged to conclude an agreement with Armenia, in which Soviet Russia was to recognize the full independence of the Republic, and to give guarantees against further Bolshevik attempts to establish a Soviet régime within Armenia by force of arms. In less than twenty-four hours, however, from the drafting of this agreement, for some reason not yet explained, Moscow changed its policy once more. On August 11, Russian Soviet troops, together with soldiers of Azerbaijan, resumed operations, and a month or so later, the Armenian Government addressed an appeal to the government at Moscow "for the sake of our future cooperation and good neighborliness to stop the advance of Red troops into Armenian territory and prevent further atrocities." Red troops of Soviet Russia, this appeal declared, followed by Tartar marauding bands, were ruining peaceful Armenian villages, and peasants were fleeing from their homes in order to escape the savagery of the invading forces.

The only reply to this appeal was an ultimatum from Moscow demanding that the Armenians if they desired peace, should permit the free use of railroads for the Russian Bolshevik troops, Nationalist Turks, and Bolsheviks of Azerbaijan; that the Armenian Government should denounce the Turkish treaty, and break off diplomatic relations with the entente powers, and should submit all territorial disputes with Turkey to the arbitration of the Soviet Government. If these terms were accepted, Moscow promised that the territories of Zangezur, then occupied by the Soviet forces, would be ceded to Armenia. Once again Armenia refused, and once again the Allies failed, in any way, to come to her aid, whilst her enemies returned to the attack.

This time, as far as the Turks were concerned, there was evidently to be no mistake about it. "The life and property of foreigners belong to you," declared Mustapha Kemal, in the course of a speech delivered at Angora on September 17 last. "Kill the Greeks, the Armenians, the French and the British. Do not fear anybody, kill them ruthlessly, butcher them, destroy and burn everything. Allah is great and will forgive you." Before this final onslaught the resistance of Armenia gave way, a few days ago, and the Armenian Government is reported to have "agreed to declare in favor of Soviet rule." The exact terms of the agreement are not yet known, but a statement from Geneva to the effect that "on December 3, Armenia signed an agreement with the Turks at Alexandropol, by which all arms are delivered to the Turks with the exception of 1500 rifles and a handful of cannon, while Armenian territory is reduced to the region of Erivan and Lake Gokcha, excluding Kars and Alexandropol," is full of a sinister significance.

Such, very briefly, is the story of how Armenia came to "embrace" Bolshevism. But Bolshevism is Bolshevism,

apparently, however embraced, in the eyes of the powers, and because Armenia has "embraced" Bolshevism, Armenia cannot be admitted into the League of Nations. In other words, Armenia, betrayed and forsaken, is now to be ostracized. Could cynicism go much further than this?

Clearing Away Prohibition Doubts

ONE of the most significant phases of the experience of the United States in undertaking to make prohibition effective has been the steady dissipation of the doubts about the legal status of the reform and the methods for enforcing it. Every anti-liquor activity has been challenged through the law, and yet the law has been found steadfastly supporting the prohibition movement. Now there are indications that the long series of legal challenges is drawing to an end. Opposition of this sort has its latest phase, which is perhaps to be its last, in the tendency of the courts and United States attorneys, in districts where pro-liquor sentiment has been strongly marked, to be hesitant or inconclusive in dealing with the liquor cases that come before them. Nevertheless the annual report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that these difficulties are now being overcome. Cooperation with the federal Department of Justice is clearing away some of the doubts, and decisions now awaited from the courts are expected to provide further clarification. Thus a uniform plan for securing evidence, making arrests, and presenting cases can soon be established throughout the country. When this is done prohibition officers everywhere can achieve more satisfactory results.

So far as district courts have shown an indisposition to impose penalties heavy enough to deter repeated violations of the law, they will find some correction in the changing public sentiment toward prohibition. The courts administer public opinion, said a judge on one occasion, almost more directly than they administer the law. And there are signs everywhere that the longer prohibition is in effect, the more completely is public opinion reconciled to it. It will not be long, at the present rate, before the sentiment in favor will be so definite that courts will be without any excuse for leniency, and offenders will find the business of law-breaking so expensive that they can no longer afford to persist in it. Conclusively favorable sentiment could not have been looked for until there had been time for stopping the loopholes in the law and for unifying and coordinating the efforts at enforcement. There is corresponding gratification for the law-abiding majority of American citizens in the knowledge that this unification and coordination are now well under way. The main attack of the law-breakers has been turned back. What remains for the drys, apparently, is the task referred to by army men as the "mopping up"—a relentless running down of individual offenders that shall eventually leave no offense against the liquor law undiscovered or unpunished.

When one stops to consider the relatively brief time that has elapsed since prohibition went into effect, one may well believe that the effort at enforcement has already been astonishingly successful. The country is not yet bone dry, but saloons have gone out of existence; and that the mopping-up process is already far advanced is indicated by the changing conditions in such wet spots as New York and Chicago. A few short months ago the use of liquor in such cities, despite the law, was a standing exhibition of law breaking. But already a change has been marked. The liquor gang in Chicago has been broken up, and the city is cleaning out the vicious and criminal elements that lurked there while liquor was tolerated. New York is coming to feel the sway of a new state government, in which a determination to enforce the liquor law has cast its shadow in advance.

It takes time to make a reform like prohibition conclusive in a country of 110,000,000 persons. But as time goes on, the process illustrates the old saying, "Nothing succeeds like success." As the minority becomes reconciled, sentiment swings more heavily in favor of the new and better conditions. These trends are illustrated by the fading demand for special liquor permits, and by the discovery of certain special features of the law itself, like that which makes the owners of buildings and vehicles punishable for liquor offenses in which their property is involved. These sections have been in the law from the first, but their full bearings, apparently, are disclosed only as the law is persistently studied and applied.

The Return of the Clog

IN THE days before the war, in England, the "stranger from the south," who, traveling northward, broke his journey for a day or two at any one of the small manufacturing towns which spread themselves so innumerable over the hills and dales of the West Riding of Yorkshire and over the Pennines into Lancashire was sure to be struck by one thing, the clogs. For clogs are never seen or heard in the south, unless in a stable yard. Now anyone who does not know may readily find out for himself just exactly what a clog is. The dictionary will tell him that it is "a kind of stout shoe with a thick, usually wooden, sole," but unless he has been in the north of England he will almost inevitably associate clogs with dancing. Well, the clog is used by the clog dancer in all parts of the world, but that is, of course, only "playing at it." Clogs in Lancashire or Yorkshire take themselves very seriously, and very much for granted. They have all the dignity of an institution. Many of them, of course, have always come from abroad, but still there ever has been and still is the expert clog maker and clog mender, the man who knows just how to fashion a sole with just the right curve; who can whittle a heel with the cunning of a true craftsman; who fixes his iron shoes, his brass toecap in style most approved; and who knows how to set out his wares in his little shop window so that they will attract the passer-by.

For there were fashions in clogs in the days before the war. At any rate, a new pair of clogs, with the sides of the deep wooden soles still white with the freshness of new wood, with the leather well polished and the brass

toe-cap resplendent, such clogs had something more than a mere utilitarian value. For the most part, however, it must be confessed, clogs were out for work, pure and simple, and not for play. They clattered and they clattered to the mines and to the workshops, and, if they slithered and slid under small boys and small girls on the way to school, they were still very much the trappings of the working day. For men and women in recent years, the clog, indeed, has tended, more and more, to become exclusively the gear for working days, the leather shoe being the only wear for high days and holidays. Then, all the time, of course, there has been the view that to wear leather boots and shoes, at all times, was a sign of great advancement. Was it not a worthy mayor of a great manufacturing town in Yorkshire who was wont to declare, on many occasions, "Ah came to town wi' clogs on, and now Ah've gotten shoon"?

Today, however, clogs are coming into their own again. Indeed, they are doing much more than that. At one bound, it would appear, they are leaving their utterly utilitarian condition, and are claiming to become something perilously like "a fashion." At any rate that is the impression anyone would gain from reading the report of the International Shoe and Leather Fair, held recently, at the Royal Agricultural Hall, in London. Here is no humdrum meeting the barest needs. "The genuine Lancashire clog," says one account of the matter, "is still to be seen, but the clatter of the wooden shoes is no longer essential, the silent clog with rubber sole and heel having made its appearance. Clogs for children are a special line, and there are other types, such as the specially heavy variety with 1 1/4-inch sole, the felt-lined Wellington, and the high leg lace clog for farm work."

Editorial Notes

SOME time ago, the government at Peking, acting entirely within its rights, addressed a note to the government at Tokyo requesting the evacuation by Japanese troops of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Japanese Government has now made reply. Quite ignoring the fact that the Japanese troops, in any circumstances, have no possible right or mandate to undertake the policing of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Tokyo magnanimously declares that it is willing to order the evacuation of these troops as soon as China can give "adequate guarantees that order will be maintained on the Chinese Eastern Railway and that the property and interest of Japanese nationals will be protected." Inasmuch as Japan remains sole judge of when the guarantees demanded are really "adequate," the full value of the "concession" must be apparent. Such methods, however, are really wearing rather thin.

CORK with its tragic story is setting aflame the imagination of that arm of the press just noted for its tendency to exaggerate. Stories are struck off the typewriter in breathless haste and headings added in the twinkling of an eye. Lurid adjectives are daubed all over the letterpress, superlatives introduced, and conclusions set down without the slightest foundation in fact. While the embers in the conflagration are still hot one paper boldly proclaims through its headlines that "Military Forces in Wild 'Reprisal' Rampage Lay Waste Entire Business Section of Irish City." It matters not that the investigation has not yet begun; it is "safe" to jump to the conclusion that the whole thing was the work of the "military." If the press has one duty more important than another, it is that of informing public opinion correctly, and safeguarding it from the machinations of organized bodies who would use it as the vehicle for attaining their own ends. To fail in that duty is to fail to serve the public.

THE dwellers in the "village of Chelsea" have been much disturbed over the sound of a saw on the opposite side of the River Thames. For six days the Chancery Division of the Law Courts exercised their minds about it, also their wit. There is something about Chelsea that rouses the artistic and literary sense in any one who approaches it, even from the distance of a Chancery Court. They talked and talked about all sorts and kinds of things for six days; they talked about Froude and Carlyle, and what they would have said; they talked about the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and about John Burns and his description of the Thames. It was in the nature of a literary causerie, but it was not until the sixth day that the happy idea struck the judge to go and see the saw. One need not reproduce the joke in that day's evening paper.

SENATOR CALDER, chairman of the special committee of the United States Senate which has been making an exhaustive survey of reconstruction problems, threatens to carry the "Indiana idea" of public control of coal production on to the floors of Congress. The committee's preliminary report declares that profiteering in coal has assumed proportions of a national outrage, with the culpability distributed along down the line from producer to retailer. The significant warning is given that unless the alleged abuses are stopped, federal control of the industry will be recommended.

WASHINGTON B. VANDERLIP's first comprehensive statement in regard to conditions in Russia, upon his return from that country to America, met with widespread interest and acceptance. When Mr. Vanderlip continues to give out statements about speeches he delivered in Russia, and the concessions in Siberia made to him and his associates by the Lenine Government, however, one may be pardoned for suspecting that the Californian does not underestimate the value of free publicity, from a business standpoint, and is governing himself accordingly.

MOST people of Spanish descent probably have a feeling of regret over Spain's loss of colonies in the Western Hemisphere, where she at one time controlled immense territories, but they may find much consolation in the recent statement of Herbert Eugene Bolton, professor of American history at the University of California, that "nineteen-twentieths of the areas that Spain colonized are still Spanish in language, art, literature, and thought."